AN

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF Mr. Rogers's Three Years TRAVELS OVER *England* and *Wales*.

GIVING

A True and Exact Deſcription of all the chiefeſt Cities, Towns and Corporations in *England*, Dominion of *Wales*, and Town of *Berwick* upon *Twede*.

TOGETHER

With the Antiquities, and Places of Admiration, Cathedrals, Churches of Note in any City, Town or Place in each County. The Gentleman above-mentioned having made it his whole Buſineſs (during the aforeſaid time) to Compleat the ſame in his Travelling.

To which is Annexed a New Map of *England* and *Wales*, with the Adjacent parts, containing all the Cities and Market-Towns, bound in juſt before the Title.

LONDON,

Printed and Sold by *J. Moxon* and *B. Beardwell* at the *Sign* of *Atlas* in *Warwick-Lane*, and in *Weſtminſter-hall* right againſt the *Parliament-Stairs*, 1694.

59... 636,7

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
25 NO
1958

TO THE READER.

Courteous Reader,

IT were a needleſs Undertaking to offer any Apology for the enſuing Treatiſe, its own intrinſick Value being ſufficient to raiſe it both above the reach of all aſperſing Cavillers, and at the ſame time to recommend it to every judicious Peruſer; *but yet it will not be impertinent to give ſome few* Hints, *wherein both its*

Uſefulneſs *and* Excellency *doth conſiſt.*

Its Bulk is but ſmall, yet the Matter contain'd large and extenſive, as comprehending conciſely, but yet very conſpicuouſly, an Account of the moſt Remarkable Places *in this our* Native *Country, intermixt with many other very uſeful and diverting* Occurrences: *There are indeed voluminous Treatiſes of this Nature already extant, which claim a juſt Praiſe in their kind, and ſome of a ſmaller Size, that*

have

have their Uſefulneſs *alſo*; *but none, in my Judgment, ſo well handled, ſo compleat, and truly recommendable as this; for what they in larger Volumes have done, you have here contracted into a ſmall compaſs, but yet ſo, as that there is nothing Material, or worthy to be known, omitted, and what the leſſer Tracts have paſſed over, is here fully inſerted. Our* Author *hath ſpared no pains to oblige thee,* (kind Reader) *having ſpent* Three whole Years *of his Life in this his* Peregrination, *now*

expoſed to thy view: To ſay nothing of his Perſon *and* Character, *his* Language *is Elegant and Pithy, his* Deſcriptions *lively and airy, his* Hiſtorical Relations *pertinent and ſeaſonable, and ſuch a pleaſing* Variety, *and engaging* Divertiſement *throughout the whole Series of the* Story, *as can do no leſs than excite in thee a kind of a* Longing-wiſh *that thou hadſt been preſent with him, and actually perticipated of the ſame.*

But

But what ſignifies what we have now premiſed, if Truth *be not the Standard of all, and in this regard we muſt not pretermit in* Silence, *what ſo eminently diſtinguiſhes our Ingenious* Author *from moſt, if not all, that have gone before him upon this* Subject, *in that he preſents you here with nothing but his own* Ocular Obſervations, *whereas others, confining themſelves to their Studies, have obtruded upon the World what they have taken upon the bare* Credit *of thoſe, who were,*

per-

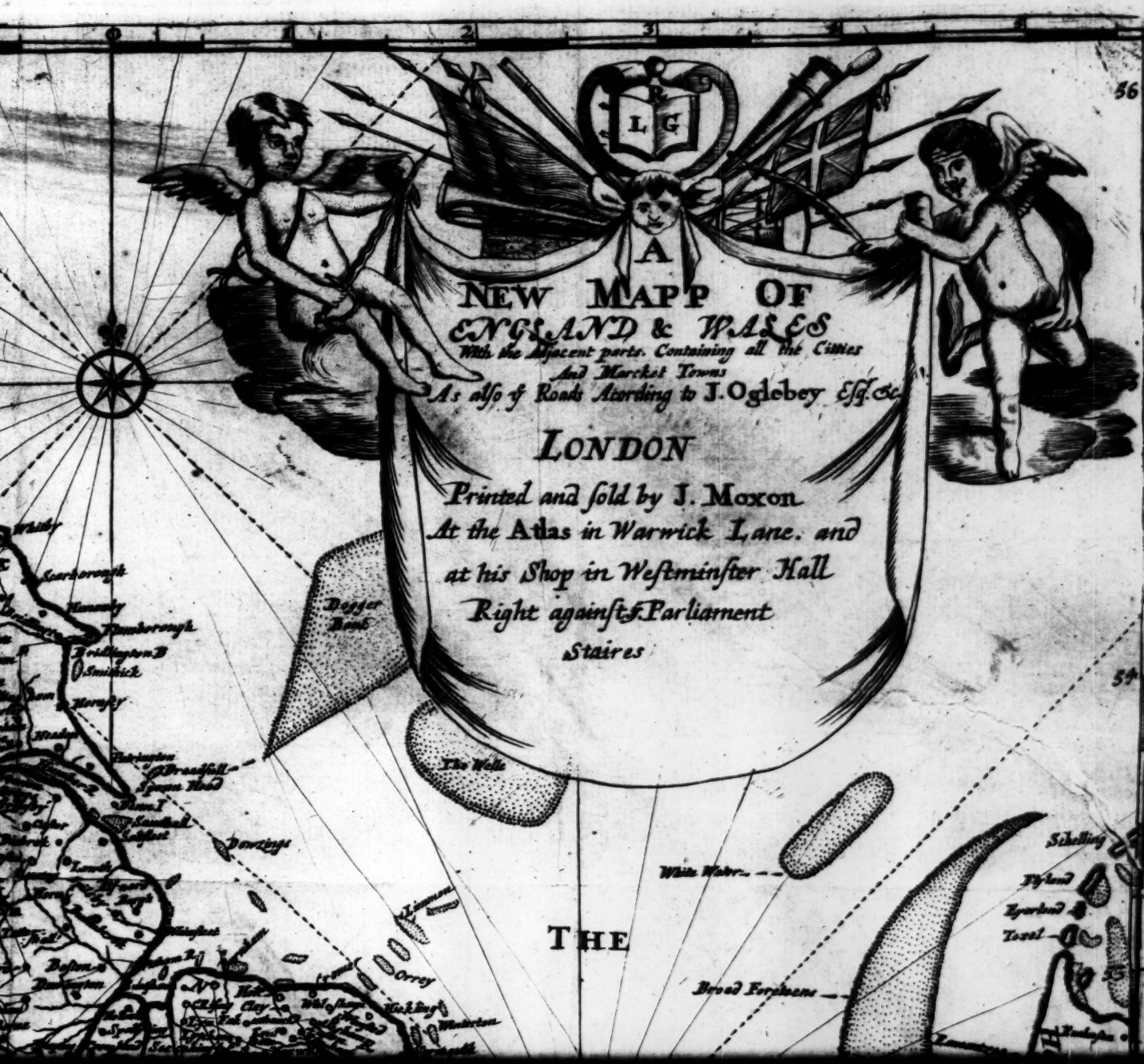
perhaps, more ſlothful than themſelves.

In fine, Gentle Reader, *Peruſe, and Judge maturely, and when thou haſt ſo done, I make no doubt of thy Approbation, and plenary Satisfaction, which will not be a little grateful to*

Thy Compatriot

D. J.

PART OF
SCOT
LAND
ENGLAND
THE
MAN I
IRISH
SEA
ANGLESEY
ARREN I
CANTIR
GALLOWAY
Edenburgh
Berwick
Carlisle
Dublin
Holy Head
Strangford
Douglas
Peel Castle
Calf of Man
Barrow I
Walney I
Piel Castle
Ramsey
Derwent R.
Whitehaven
Egremont
Workington
Cockermouth
Penrith
Richmond
Yorck
Durham
Newcastle
Morpeth
Alnwick
Berwick
Wooler
Kelso
Jedburgh
Hawick
Selkirk
Peebles
Dumfries
Annan
Lochmaben
Kirkcudbright
Wigton
Whithorn
Glenluce
Stranraer
Portpatrick
Ayr
Irvine
Girvan
Ardmillon
Carlton-Bridge
Dunscore
Thornhill
Sanquhar
Lochmaben
Moffat
Lanerk
Biggar
Dumfermling
Edinburgh
Leith
Haddington
Dunbar
Coldingham
Eyemouth
Berwick
Tweed R.
Whitehaven
Workington
Cockermouth
Penrith
Wigton
Carlisle
Solway Firth
Esk R.
Sark R.
Annan R.
Nith R.
Dee R.
Ken R.
Cree R.
Bay of Glenluce
Loch Ryan
Mull of Galloway
Port Patrick
Irish Sea
Holy Head
Anglesey
Beaumaris
Bangor
Carnarvon
Conway
Denbigh
Ruthin
Flint
Mold
Wrexham
Chester
Liverpool
Lancaster
Preston
Kendal
Appleby
Penrith
Cockermouth
Workington
Whitehaven
Egremont
Ravenglass
Furness
Ulverston
Dalton
Hawkshead
Ambleside
Keswick
Derwent Water
Bassenthwaite
Skiddaw
Helvellyn
Scafell
Windermere
Coniston
Esk R.
Duddon R.
Leven R.
Kent R.
Lune R.
Wyre R.
Ribble R.
Mersey R.
Dee R.
Clyde R.
Tweed R.
Solway Firth
Morecambe Bay
Liverpool
Manchester
Warrington
Wigan
Bolton
Preston
Lancaster
Kendal
Appleby
Penrith
Carlisle
Newcastle
Durham
Darlington
Richmond
Yorck
Leeds
Halifax
Wakefield
Doncaster
Sheffield
Derby
Nottingham
Lincoln
Boston
Spalding
Peterborough
Stamford
Grantham
Newark
Retford
Gainsborough
Hull
Beverley
Scarborough
Whitby
Malton
Thirsk
Northallerton
Stockton
Hartlepool
Sunderland
Durham
Newcastle
Morpeth
Alnwick
Berwick
Wooler
Kelso
Jedburgh
Hawick
Selkirk
Peebles
Edinburgh
Leith
Haddington
Dunbar
Coldingham
Eyemouth
Berwick
Tweed R.
Whitehaven
Workington
Cockermouth
Penrith
Wigton
Carlisle
Solway Firth
Esk R.
Sark R.
Annan R.
Nith R.
Dee R.
Ken R.
Cree R.
Bay of Glenluce
Loch Ryan
Mull of Galloway
Port Patrick
Irish Sea
Holy Head
Anglesey
Beaumaris
Bangor
Carnarvon
Conway
Denbigh
Ruthin
Flint
Mold
Wrexham
Chester
Liverpool
Lancaster
Preston
Kendal
Appleby
Penrith
Cockermouth
Workington
Whitehaven
Egremont
Ravenglass
Furness
Ulverston
Dalton
Hawkshead
Ambleside
Keswick
Derwent Water
Bassenthwaite
Skiddaw
Helvellyn
Scafell
Windermere
Coniston
Esk R.
Duddon R.
Leven R.
Kent R.
Lune R.
Wyre R.
Ribble R.
Mersey R.
Dee R.
Clyde R.
Tweed R.
Solway Firth
Morecambe Bay
Liverpool
Manchester
Warrington
Wigan
Bolton
Preston
Lancaster
Kendal
Appleby
Penrith
Carlisle
Newcastle
Durham
Darlington
Richmond
Yorck
Leeds
Halifax
Wakefield
Doncaster
Sheffield
Derby
Nottingham
Lincoln
Boston
Spalding
Peterborough
Stamford
Grantham
Newark
Retford
Gainsborough
Hull
Beverley
Scarborough
Whitby
Malton
Thirsk
Northallerton
Stockton
Hartlepool
Sunderland
56
54
53
6
5
4
3
2
1



A
NEW MAPP OF
ENGLAND & WALES
With the Adjacent parts. Containing all the Citties
And Marcket Towns
As also ye Roads Acording to J. Oglebey Esq. &c.
LONDON
Printed and sold by J. Moxon
At the Atlas in Warwick Lane. and
at his Shop in Westminster Hall
Right against ye Parliament
Staires
R
L G
56
54
55
Dogger Bank
The Welle
White Water
Broad Foreteens
Schelling
Flyland
Eyerland
Texel
Orrey
Dowzings
Scarborough
Flamborough
Smithick
Horsey
Broadfull
Spurn Head
Lowth
Boston
Winterton
THE

53
52
51
50
Brachipuik Pt
Bardsey I
Strumbugh P
Dysinny R.
Dwid R.
Aberistwith
Rhidol & Ystith R.
Aberyst
Cardigan I
Cardigan
Tivy R.
Pimbrokeshire
S. Davids
Bishop & Clerks
Grassholm I
Skalmy I
Milford H.
Sheep I
Stackpole H.
Caldy I
Lundy I
Ilfordcomb
Barnstaple
Bideford
Hartland
Stratton
Boscastle
Padstow
Tintagel
Launceston
Helford
Falmouth
Pendennis
Mount
Looe
Plymouth
Dartmouth
Totnes
Exeter
Topsham
Sidmouth
Axmouth
Lyme
Bridport
Weymouth
Portland
Dorchester
Poole
Christchurch
Lymington
Southampton
Portsmouth
Chichester
Arundel
Shoreham
Brighthelmston
Rye
Winchelsea
Hastings
Dungeness
Romney
Hithe
Sandwich
Deal
Margate
Reculver
Whitstable
Feversham
Milton
Queenborough
Sheerness
Rochester
Gravesend
Dartford
Greenwich
Deptford
Lambeth
Westminster
London
Kingston
Hampton Court
Windsor
Reading
Wallingford
Abingdon
Oxford
Woodstock
Blenheim
Banbury
Warwick
Coventry
Kenilworth
Birmingham
Lichfield
Tamworth
Derby
Nottingham
Newark
Lincoln
Boston
Spalding
Peterborough
Stamford
Grantham
Leicester
Northampton
Buckingham
Aylesbury
Wycombe
Henley
Basingstoke
Andover
Salisbury
Wilton
Shaftesbury
Blandford
Dorchester
Sherborne
Yeovil
Ilminster
Chard
Honiton
Crediton
Okehampton
Launceston
Bodmin
Truro
Penzance
Redruth
Camborne
St Ives
Hayle
Falmouth
Helston
Lizard Pt
Scilly Is
Wight I.
Isle of Wight
Portsmouth
Southampton
Winchester
Basingstoke
Reading
Oxford
Abingdon
Wallingford
Henley
Windsor
Staines
Kingston
Hampton Court
Richmond
Brentford
Hounslow
Uxbridge
Harrow
Watford
St Albans
Hertford
Ware
Bishops Stortford
Saffron Walden
Newmarket
Cambridge
Ely
Wisbech
Lynn
Swaffham
Thetford
Bury
Ipswich
Woodbridge
Aldeburgh
Yarmouth
Lowestoft
Norwich
Diss
Harleston
Bungay
Beccles
Halesworth
Framlingham
Saxmundham
Colchester
Harwich
Manningtree
Sudbury
Braintree
Chelmsford
Maldon
Rochford
Southend
Tilbury

BRITISH
SEA
ZEELAND
HOLL
AND
Broad Forehoens
Orfordness
Ower Bank
Middle Sand
Colbert Channel
Cliff
Poller
Ratling
Straights of Dover
Dover
Calais
S. Omer
Ypeeren
Gravelin
Dunkirk
Bergues
Newport
Ostend
Antwarp
Brusfel
Courtryck
Tournay
Arras
Cambray
Amiens
Abbeville
Montreuil
Boulogne
Etaples
Hedin
Brayes
Crecy
Calais
Dieppe
Caen
Roan
Newfchatel
NORMANDY
Noyon
Laon
Compiegne
Seiffons
Riems
Paris
Deal
Sandwich
Canterbury
Rumney
Hithe
Rye
Winchelsey
Hastings
Battell
Lewes
Brighthelmston
Arundel
Chichester
Portsmouth
Southampton
Lymington
Poole
Weymouth
Dorchester
Exeter
Plymouth
Falmouth
Launceston
Bodmin
Truro
Penzance
Helston
Redruth
Camborne
Hayle
St Ives
Padstow
Bideford
Barnstaple
Ilfracombe
Minehead
Dunster
Watchet
Bridgewater
Taunton
Wellington
Tiverton
Collumpton
Honiton
Axminster
Lyme
Bridport
Dorchester
Shaftsbury
Wilton
Salisbury
Andover
Winchester
Alresford
Farnham
Guildford
Godalming
Ryegate
Dorking
Reigate
Croydon
Kingston
Hampton
Windsor
Staines
Egham
Chertsey
Weybridge
Oxford
Abingdon
Wallingford
Reading
Henley
Maidenhead
Marlow
Uxbridge
Brentford
Hounslow
Richmond
Kensington
Chelsea
Westminster
London
Southwark
Greenwich
Deptford
Blackheath
Woolwich
Dartford
Gravesend
Rochester
Chatham
Sittingbourne
Feversham
Faversham
Milton
Sheerness
Queenborough
Maidstone
Tunbridge
Sevenoaks
Westerham
Godstone
Lingfield
Oxted
Limpsfield
Edenbridge
Tonbridge
Cranbrook
Tenterden
Appledore
Romney
Lydd
Dungeness
Hythe
Folkestone
Sandgate
Ashford
Wye
Chilham
Harbledown
Sturry
Herne
Reculver
Margate
Ramsgate
Sandwich
Deal
Walmer
Orrey
Hickling
Winterton
Yarmouth
Lowestoft
Southwold
Aldborough
Orford
Ipswich
Harwich
Manningtree
Colchester
Maldon
Burnham
Dengie
Foulness
Shoebury
Leigh
Canvey
Hadleigh
Benfleet
Rochford
Southend
Prittlewell
Barking
Ilford
Romford
Hornchurch
Dagenham
Woolwich
Greenwich
Lambeth
Chelsea
Kensington
Hammersmith
Fulham
Putney
Wandsworth
Clapham
Battersea
Brixton
Camberwell
Peckham
Deptford
Lewisham
Blackheath
Eltham
Bexley
Crayford
Erith
Dartford
Northfleet
Gravesend
Milton
Sittingbourne
Newington
Rainham
Gillingham
Chatham
Rochester
Strood
Cobham
Dartford
Crayford
Bexley
Eltham
Lewisham
Deptford
Greenwich
Blackheath
Woolwich
Plumstead

An ACCOUNT OF Mr. R. Rogers's Three Years Travels OVER *England* and *Wales*.

FROM *London*, the Epitome of *England* it ſelf, we took our Journy thro' *Middleſex*, a County famous for its goodly Edifices, as well wiſely Compacted together upon the Banks of *Thames*; as likewiſe for divers ſtately Palaces diſperſed in ſeveral Parts thereof. The firſt Town of Note we came to was *Colebrook*, which takes its Name from the River *Cole*; a Town of great Antiquity, and of a conſiderable length, and well ſtored with Inns: We ſtayed here a ſmall time, and ſo ſet forward to *Maidenhead*.

MAIDENHEAD is Eight Miles diſtance from *Colebrook*, and ſo we came into the Confines of *Barkſhire*. It is a County of near equal Length and Breadth; it was thus Denominated from the Superſtitious Adoration that was given to the *Britiſh* Maid, being one of the Eleven Thouſand, which by the Conduct of St. *Urſla*, returning home from *Rome* were all Martyr'd at *Cologne* in *Germany* by the Tyrant *Attila*, that moſt cruel Scourge to the *Chriſtians*. 'Tis of no long Date or ſtanding; and it is certain, as I was credibly informed, That *Julius Cæſar* making an Inrode into this County did paſs over the River not far from this Place, and by the voluntary Submiſſion of theſe People here, did ſoon compleat his Conqueſt amongſt them.

Windſor.

In this County is *Windſor*. This Place was given away by *Edward the Confeſſor* from the Crown to the Church of *Weſtminſter*; but *William the Conqueror* taking a very great Affection to it by reaſon of its pleaſant Situation, made an Exchange with the Abbot of *Weſtminſter* for ſome other Lands in the room of this, and ſo it returned to the Crown again. The Palace in which the King reſides when he comes down hither, is inferior to none for Sight and Pleaſure throughout all His Majeſty's Dominions. In the

the front of it lies a pleaſant Valley, checquered with the various colors of Green and Red Verdant Meadows, and fertile Tillage, melodious Woods, and the murmuring of the Noble River *Thames*. Behind it is a pleaſant Proſpect of a delightful Forreſt, deſigned on purpoſe by Nature for Sport and Recreation, whilſt ſhe ſo liberally ſtocks it with numerous Herds of Deer, lurking amongſt the ſhady Thickets; and our Kings and Nobles did very uſually reſort hither from the City of *London*, it being ſo fine a Place of pleaſure and delight. K. *Edward* the Third being born at this Town, did much augment and ſtrengthen the Caſtle there upon the Hill, which *Henry* the Firſt had before erected, fortifying the ſame with ſtrong Walls and Trenches, which are now to be ſeen. After K. *Edward* the Third had ſubdued both the *French* and *Scots*, and took their Kings Captive, he Committed *John*, King of *France*, and *David*, King of the *Scots*, for ſome time Priſoners to this Caſtle, which is divided into two Partitions; in the firſt, which looks towards the Eaſt, is the King's Palace, ſplendid and glorious; in the other, which is the outward Partition, ſtands a ſtately Church, Dedicated by *Edward* the Third to the Virgin *Mary* and St. *George*, but beautified and illuſtrated with moſt rare and curious Work; K. *Edward* the Fourth lies en-

terred therein: But that which makes it ſtil more Holy and Venerable is, the Body o our Sacred Martyr K. *Charles* the Firſt, tha Royal Saint of ever Bleſſed Memory. From hence we went to *Reading*.

READING in this County is a Town o very good Note, and not inferior to any in all that County. It is ſituated, as it were on the ſide of a little Hill, with a ſmall aſcen towards the Market-place. It is very wel watered by a good River which runs along the one ſide of it, and hath the Noble River of *Thames*, which comes within a little diſtance, on the other ſide. It hath a Mayor for its chief Magiſtrate, and it is famous for a very great Market once a Week for al Sorts of Grain. We ſtayed here but one Night, having a deſign to take a farther view of this County by *Wallingford*, and ſo to

ABBINGTON, This is a fair Town in this County; the River *Iſis* after it hath winded it ſelf a long way about in a crooked Channel, makes its approach to this Town. It is a large and populous Place, and receives its Denomination from a famous Abby which was here erected, although this Monaſtery did, for ſome Years, flouriſh exceedingly, yet it was afterwards ſubverted by the fury of the *Danes*; but through the Boun-

Bounties and Munificence of King *Edgar*, was reſtored again to its Primitive Splendor and Greatneſs, and by the Induſtry and Care of the *Norman* Abbots, it grew to that pitch of Grandeur, and ſo exceeding Rich and Wealthy, that it began to have an Eſteem of it ſelf beyond all Compariſon, and indeed the Ruins too be-ſpeak it to have been a very glorious Structure: As for the Town, though it had its chief Dependance from this Abby, yet from the Year 1430, that one *John*, Surnamed St. *Helena*, built a ſtrong Bridge of Stone over its River, and ſo made a Through-fair and High Road through the Town, it began to be populous, and much frequented, and ever ſince hath been moſt deſervedly reputed the eminent, principle Town in this County. The Inhabitants are great Maulſters, and Barly is the great Commodity of the Market. The Magiſtrates, by their Vigilancy and Care, do keep up this Corporation in great Honour and Requeſt, and the Mayor and Aldermen are very Circumſpect in the diſcharge of their Offices; and for the more great and weighty Matters which are above their Sphere, the Judges, when they come their Circuit, and keep the Aſſizes here for the County, do eaſe them of that trouble, by giving a final Determination of all.

FARRINGDON was the next Town of Note we went to in this County, which though it be ſituated upon a ſtony Soil, yet 'tis now as famous for its great Market, as it was once Renowned for its Impregnable Fortreſs, which *Robert*, Earl of *Gloucester*, built here againſt King *Stephen*, which the King, though with the loſs of a great number of Soldiers, at laſt by his continual Aſſaults and Batteries took and utterly demoliſhed.

But one thing is to be obſerved in this County; That it is very pleaſant and fertile, watered with the River *Iſis*, adorned with woody Hills and thick Groves, and in its Eaſtern parts thereof with fertile Valleys, and in the Weſtern part, being called *The Vale of White Horſe*, is extreamly delightful, and Nature compenſates the Barrenneſs of the Soil in one place, by her manifold Gifts ſhe beſtows upon it in another.

NEWBURY was the next place we went to. 'Tis a Town of very good Note, and of a conſiderable largeneſs, governed by a Mayor and Aldermen, and hath a very commodious Market-houſe, which is not much inferior to any in the County. The Town is ſituated in a pleaſant Valley, and watered by a very good River, called *Newbury River*, which runs through one part of the Town near the Market-houſe; and in the other part of it is a very

very fine Rivelet, which runs from one end of the Town to the other, and is mighty neceſſary for all the Inhabitants. We made no long ſtay here, but went to *Marlborough* in *Wiltſhire*, of which hereafter.

Wiltſhire.

MARLBOROUGH is a Town of an indifferent largeneſs, and is Ruled by a Mayor and Aldermen. The Buildings of this Town, and the Market-place, are not much inferior to any Town in *England*; but that which is moſt remarkable, and to be admired at is, a Mount belonging to the Duke of *Summerſet*, the like is not in *England*. The Mount it ſelf is made round, with a Quickſet Hedge which is all entire, and goes ſeveral times round about, the Mount riſing with a very ſmall Aſcent till it comes up to the top; within this Hedge is a very plain Path, or Walk, and the ground ſeems to be ſo even, that you cannot well perceive the riſe of it till you are at the top, which is of a very great height, and of a large circumference, but yet as you go down you may eaſily perceive the ground fall much. The Gardner there told us, That it is a Mile from the bottom up to the top, and go the Pathway which leads up to it. On the top of the Mount, is a very fine level piece of Ground, planted with ſeveral ſorts of Fruit-Trees;

there ſtands likewiſe on the top, a very large leaden Ceſtern, of about 12 foot ſquare, and 4 foot deep, and is repleniſhed with Water by a leaden Pipe, which comes from a Spring along the Path that leads up to the top. On the one ſide of this Mount is a very commodious Wilderneſs, and on the other a fine Garden; in a word, this Mount is the moſt to be admired, and muſt have the Reſpect of all Travellers, to be the greateſt piece of Artificial Workmanſhip in our own Nation. We ſtayed here but one Night, and went to take a farther View of this County, in which there are many things very obſervable. About two Miles out of this Town is a great Down, called *Marlborough Downs*, where there is an exceeding Curioſity of Nature's workmanſhip, it is a huge number of Maſſy Stones, they are called by the Name of *The Grey Wethers*, and ſhew to your ſight, at a diſtance, like a great number of Sheep, and ſome of them higher; but for the great number of them, and containing ſuch a vaſt diſtance of Land, to be all in one and the like poſture. It is a large Plain, or Valley, between two Hills where they ſtand, and is in breadth almoſt a Mile, and about ſix Miles in length, as we were informed, undoubtedly it hath as much need to be mentioned, as any thing in the Kingdom. Having made ſome Obſervations here, we went to take

ſome

some account of *Stonehenge* in this County, of which I shall give you a short Relation.

STONEHENGE. This place contains in it, within the circumference of three Hundred foot, a rude and indigested Mass of vast large Stones, rough, and of a grey colour, 25 Foot in length, 10 in breadth, and 8 in thickness; they look as if they were hewen square, and are joined two and two together, and every couple hath a third Stone lying a-cross, which is fastened by Tennants that enter into Mortesses, not closed with any Morter. It appears as if they had been set in three Ranks going round, as Circles, one within another, whereof the uttermost and largest is in compass about 300 Foot, but the other Ranks are decayed, and some of them being faln down to the ground, 'tis very dificult to reckon how many there are; likewise it seems very strange, how such immense Bulks should happen here, where there is no Stones of any small demension within the Neighbourhood: Whereupon some are of an Opinion, That they are not purely natural, or had their growth in this place. 'Tis now generally credited and believed, that they were a Monument set up by *Aurelius Ambrose*, in Remembrance of the *Britains* that were Slain and Buried there, in the Reign of *Vortiger*, at a Banquet and Communication of *Hengist*, which the *Saxons* and

Brittish-

British Chronicles testifie, *That whereas the* Saxons *about the Year of our Lord* 450. *had slain Four hundred and eighty of the* Brittish *Nobility by Treachery, under a Colour of a Parley and Treaty; this* Aurelius Ambrose *being then King of the* Brittains, *desirous to continue their Memory, as well as the Infamy of his base and treacherous Enemies, caused these Stones to be set up in the very place of their Death and Burial, the which Stones had been first brought out of* Africk *into* Ireland, *and there placed on Mount* Killare, *and from thence, by the Art and Magick of* Merlina, *a renowned Magician in that Age, were at length conveyed to this place upon this very Occasion.* Others think, that the *Brittains* did Erect this, as a Monument for *Ambrosius* himself, to perpetuate his glorious Name to Posterity, who died afterwards upon this place by the Sword, in the Answer of their Quarrel, and Vindication of their Liberties; however certain it is, that there are thereabouts certain little Hills, or Banks, under which there are sometimes found Bones of tall, gigantick Men, and pieces of Armour; and not far from hence, remains still some of the Ruins of an old kind of Fortress, which the *Romans*, as it is probable, did raise for themselves, during their Possession of these our Territories, &c.

From hence we went to *Wilton-House*, belonging to the Earl of *Pembrook*. It is situated

ted in a pleaſant Valley, and hath the Town of *Wilton* on the one ſide of it, and a ſpacious Park on the other ſide, with delightful Gardens and Meadows on the other ſides, and a fine River running through the Gardens. In this Houſe are excellent Rooms, and great variety of Pictures, and in the Gardens are undoubtedly the moſt curious Water-works that are in all *England*. We did not tarry long here, but went away to *Salisbury*, of which I ſhall inform you as briefly as I can.

Leaving *Wilton-Houſe* we rode to *Salisbury*, and in our way beheld the place where formerly old *Wilton*, the Metropolis of this County, ſtood, called *Willey*. 'Tis ſituated, ſaith *Cambden*, where the two Rivers *Willey-brook* and *Alderbourne* meet; and here it was that *Egbert*, King of the *Weſt Saxons*, in the Year of our Lord 821, fought the ſecond Battle againſt the *Mercians*, ſo bloody on both ſides, that the River *Avon* was all over dyed red with the Blood of the ſlain; and in the Year 871, *Alfred* having maintained a long Fight againſt the *Danes*, and upon the firſt Onſet had ſucceſs, but was at laſt quite routed, his Forces defeated, and himſelf forced to flee away to preſerve his life. In the *Saxons* reign it flouriſhed mightily, and *Edgar* built there a Nunnery, and made his Daughter *Editha* Lady Governeſs thereof; afterwards being

long

long exposed to the fury of the *Danes*, who were its Mortal Enemies, and deserted the Bishops of *Salisbury*, who were at first its Supporters, it went to decay, and almost returned again on a sudden into its first Principle of Nothing; and so old *Salisbury* then, and since new *Salisbury* which hath sprang from that, have quite extinguished its Primitive Lustre and Glory. Old *Salisbury* was situated upon a Hill, exposed much to Winds and Storms, very dry, barren and uncomfortable by reason of the great Defect of Water throughout the whole City; it was well fortified, as appears by some ancient pieces of Walls which are there still to be seen. The *Saxons*, in the Year 553, first Sacked it, and took it, and in the Reign of *Edward* the Second, *Osmund*, Bishop of *Sherbourne*, Translated the See hither, and built a Cathedral Church, though the *Danes* not long after, having took and burnt the City, that likewise underwent the same fatal Calamity, and was levelled with the ground, till both of them were raised again in *William the Conqueror*'s time; for after that he had made his Progress throughout all his Kingdom of *England*, he at last Summoned all the Three Orders of the Nation to come hither, and here to take their Oaths of Allegiance to him: But afterwards in the Reign of *Richard* the First, the Citizens being oppressed by the Insolence of

the

the Soldiers, which then kept Garriſon, and was in great want for Water, reſolved to free themſelves from theſe Burdens, by Tranſplanting themſelves into another Soil, which they unanimouſly agreed upon, and ſeated themſelves about a Mile from this place in a more pleaſant Valley, where the flowry Meads, and Chryſtial-ſtream'd Rivers, gave them a more hearty Welcome, and far better Entertainment than before they were acquainted withal. After a new Colony was Tranſplanted hither, *Richard Pore*, firſt Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, then of *Salisbury*, afterwards of *Durham*, did likewiſe Tranſplant the Cathedral from the barren, dry place in which it was erected near to the old Caſtle of the Earls of *Salisbury*, and built it in a more plentiful Soil; this moſt pious Prelate, for he did not only Tranſplant it, but (by the Advice and Contrivance of the moſt excellent and ingenious Artificers, not only Natives, but Foreigners, whom he drew hither by his large Rewards) he raiſed it to that Splender and Magnificence, that now it matches with the ſtalieſt of Structures, for the rare Workmanſhip thereof throughout the Nation. The Steeple is built in the form of a Pyramid very high, and as the Pole Star directs the Pilot at Sea, ſo doth this Spire direct the wandring Traveller over the Plain, diſcovering its lofty head at the diſtance of 20 Miles, as we were credibly

credibly inform'd; but the admirableneſs of the Structure conſiſts in this, That it hath as many Pillars as there are Hours in the Year, and theſe not cloſe but you may ſee the Entertices betwixt them, and ſhake thoſe that are of the leſſer ſize, and there is as many Windows as there are Days in the Year, and theſe very artificially Adorned, and curiouſly Painted to admiration; and there is likewiſe as many Doors as there is Weeks in the Year, and as many Chappels as Months. Thus did this great Prelate, which by augmenting it, augment his own Fame, and even Cannoniz himſelf: And as the Church was then re-edified, ſo was the City much enlarged too by the Citizens, and for the more ſweetneſs, as well as cleanlineſs of their Habitations, they made ſeveral Channels and Rivolets in the midſt of their Streets very commodious and beneficial to them. Thus, by degrees, Old *Salisbury* is vaniſhed away, and very little to be ſeen in it, but the Ruins and old Walls of the Earl's Caſtle, and one ſmall Dwelling-houſe, and New *Salisbury* is become glorious and aimable, reſorted to, and frequented and admired by Perſons of all Qualities and Degrees; for its Houſes are ſtately, its Churches magnificent, its Streets clean, its Rivers pleaſant and well ſtored with Fiſh, its Gardens delightful and very fragrant, and nothing wanting in it to pleaſe either

the

the Eye or the Pallate; it is governed by a Mayor and Aldermen. Thus have I given you a brief Account of *Wiltſhire*, I could have wrote much more, for there are many other things very obſervable in this County, eſpecially for Travellers to take notice of, which is too tedious here to relate.

Summerſetſhire.

The firſt Place of Note we came to in this County was *Wells*, the chief City of the Shire, and receives its Denomination from the variety of freſh and wholſome Springs which bubble up about it in great abundance. The Houſes therein are well contrived, and built of Stone, the Government ſafe and regular, but the chief Ornament hereof is the Cathedral, built by King *Ina* in honour to St. *Andrew*; the Church hath been enriched with large Revenues by religious Benefactors; it was made a Biſhop's See in the Reign of King *Edward* the Second, and *Eadulphus* was Conſtituted the firſt Biſhop here in the Reign of *William Rufus*, and in the Year 1092, *John*, a *Turon* born, being elected Biſhop, united that of *Bath* with this; and hence it comes to paſs, that he that is Biſhop of this See, is called Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*. This Church underwent the ſame Calamities that other religious Places did in this Kingdom, and took away

away the Revenues annexed to it; 'tis a magnificent Structure, and the Quire of it yeilds to none for ſtatelineſs; if we conſider the artificial Boſſes very delicately gilded which adorn it above, or the curious Columns which uphold it below, or the Biſhop's Seat of Marble, ſet out with moſt glorious Embelliſhments, ſupported with rich Pillars, and with its towring Piramids, being the Head and Ornament in a more eſpecial manner of the Quire, as he is of the Church; to this I may add the variety of carved Images which almoſt environ the Church on the out ſide, containing the Hiſtory of the Old Teſtament, and the curious Architecture of the Chapter-houſe, ſupported only by one large Column which ſtands in the middle of it. Near unto the Church is the Biſhop's Palace of great Grandeur, which becomes a Reverend Father of the Church to be ſeated in. But the remarkableſt, and which cannot but have the reſpect of all Travellers to be the moſt admirable piece of Nature's Workmanſhip in our Kingdom, is a Place called *Ochy-hole*, two Miles from this City. 'Tis a Cave under a very high Rock, ſituated amongſt the *Mendippe-hills*, of which I ſhall endeavour to give a Deſcription as briefly as I can.

OCHY-

CHY-HOLE. After that we had, with difficulty, climbed up to the top of a k, we went along the Brow of a Hill till came to the Mouth of the Cave, where ing a Door that gave entrance, and ligh- 24 Candles of 6 in the Pound, which we ided for that purpose, we ventured in; g got within it, we found the Cave very ow, and so dark, that the Candles there ce burning so bright, though there were as two doth ordinary in the Night in of our largest Rooms; we thought cer- ly we had been come into the Confines he Infernal Regions, or some such dis- Place, and began to be affraid to visit it, *That although we entered in frolicksome merry, yet we might return out of it Sad Pensive, and never more be seen to Laugh ſt we lived in the World*; such dreadful prehensions seized upon some of us; and ed we had cause to fear some such O- ations might have proceeded from this, well as the other, since both were e- lly uncomfortable, by reason of our de- vation from the least glimmerings of light, l consequently had the same Circumstan- to beget both Horror and Amazement: wever we plucked up our Spirits, and crept one after another as fast aswe could conve- ntly: The Cave as we went a long was rted into several kinds of Rooms, the

away the Revenues annexed to it;
magnificent Structure, and the Quire
yeilds to none for ſtatelineſs; if we con
the artificial Boſſes very delicately gi
which adorn it above, or the curious
lumns which uphold it below, or the Biſh
Seat of Marble, ſet out with moſt glor
Embelliſhments, ſupported with rich Pil
and with its towring Piramids, being
Head and Ornament in a more eſpecial r
ner of the Quire, as he is of the Church
this I may add the variety of carved Ima
which almoſt environ the Church on
out ſide, containing the Hiſtory of the
Teſtament, and the curious Architectur
the Chapter-houſe, ſupported only by
large Column which ſtands in the midd
it. Near unto the Church is the Biſhop's
lace of great Grandeur, which becom
Reverend Father of the Church to be ſe
ed in. But the remarkableſt, and which
not but have the reſpect of all Travelle
be the moſt admirable piece of Natu
Workmanſhip in our Kingdom, is a P
called *Ochy-hole*, two Miles from this C
'Tis a Cave under a very high Rock, ſi
ted amongſt the *Mendippe-hills*, of whic
ſhall endeavour to give a Deſcriptior
briefly as I can.

OC

OCHT-HOLE. After that we had, with ſome difficulty, climbed up to the top of a Rock, we went along the Brow of a Hill till we came to the Mouth of the Cave, where opening a Door that gave entrance, and lighting 24 Candles of 6 in the Pound, which we provided for that purpoſe, we ventured in; being got within it, we found the Cave very hollow, and ſo dark, that the Candles there ſcarce burning ſo bright, though there were 24, as two doth ordinary in the Night in one of our largeſt Rooms; we thought certainly we had been come into the Confines of the Infernal Regions, or ſome ſuch diſmal Place, and began to be affraid to viſit it, *viz. That although we entered in frolickſome and merry, yet we might return out of it Sad and Penſive, and never more be ſeen to Laugh whilſt we lived in the World*; ſuch dreadful Apprehenſions ſeized upon ſome of us; and indeed we had cauſe to fear ſome ſuch Operations might have proceeded from this, as well as the other, ſince both were equally uncomfortable, by reaſon of our deprivation from the leaſt glimmerings of light, and conſequently had the ſame Circumſtances to beget both Horror and Amazement: however we plucked up our Spirits, and crept in one after another as faſt aswe could conveniently: The Cave as we went a long was parted into ſeveral kinds of Rooms, the

Names whereof our Guides informed us: The firſt was the Kitchin, and at the Door ſticks out a large Maſs of the Rock, which, they tell us, was the Porter's head, formerly the Keeper of this Cave; it bears the reſemblance of a Head, and by that lies a Stone which they call *The Tombſtone*, under which, the Report is, That his Body lies Entered, and his Dogherd by him in the ſame ſubſtance; yet their Transformations are not ſo ſtrange and wonderful, being ſomething too fabulous to be given Credit to, as the variety which the Rock affords into which they are incorporated, part of it gliſtering like Silver, and part like Diamonds, and both appear very pleaſant to the Eye: A little further on the right hand is another piece of the Rock that bears the reſemblance of a Bell, and on the left hand a Veſſel, which they term a But, in which the Beer of an old Sorcereſs, (Couſin to the famous *Circe*, Lady Governeſs of this diſmal Cave,) uſed to be work'd in; 'tis a hollow Ceſtern of a conſiderable depth always filled with Water, and now and then flowing over, to which the drops of Water which continually trickle down from the top of the Rock add every moment freſh ſupplies; hard by this ſtands another Veſſel of hers, in which, they ſay, ſhe made her Mault, they call it the *Eaſt Hurdle*, 'tis likewiſe hollow, and of a pretty depth. Now

appears

appears unto your view the old Witch her ſelf, heating of her Furnace which ſeems black and ſooty; it ſeems to be Alablaſter, by reaſon of its whiteneſs, though 'tis moſt probable to be the product of Nature, and not of Art, becauſe the place is very unfit and very unſuitable for any Artiſt to exerciſe his Skill in, it being very oft ſo low, that it is impoſſible here and there for any one to ſtand upright in it; and therefore it was that we were forced frequently to ſtoop, and buckle almoſt double for fear of hiting our Heads againſt the Rock, until we came to ſome Steps which we were to deſcend, and the Defect thereto was very tedious and affrightful, for on the right hand the Rock hung down over us extream low and ſloping, and on the left hand a great Rivolet which runs along through the Cave, being pretty deep, and making a loud noiſe in its gliding, yet at length we came ſweating into another Room which is called *The Hall*, and here, at firſt ſight, we were entertained with as great a Rarity as *Nature* hath in all her Store-houſes, 'tis a Ceſtern almoſt ſquare, about ſix Foot each way, and of a conſiderable depth, always brimful of Water, ſupplied by the Drops which falls from above; but that which is to be admired in it is this, tho' the Water be conſtantly droping, and is continually brimful, yet it never runs over, as

our Guides told us. Round about this Hall hangs four Stones reſembling four Fletches of Bacon, for the outſide is blackiſh and the inſide white; in this place the Daughter of the old Sorcereſs had took up her Reſidence, and appears to your eye like the Statue of a Woman that is great with Child; ſhe is of a different colour from her Mother, being much more dusky than ſhe is: But nothing more pretty to behold here than thoſe which they call *The Organ Pipes* placed upon one ſide of the Rock, and are very like to thoſe we have in our Churches, ſome being of bigger and ſome of leſſer Dimenſions, in the middle of a good reaſonable thickneſs though at the ends ſharp and ſlender. After ſome more Difficulties in our Paſſage, and no leſs dangerous than before, we came into another part of the Cave more ſtrange than any we had yet ſeen. 'Tis a place they call the *Dancing Room*, ſo well Contriv'd, and ſo curiouſly ſet forth, that *Nature* hath wrought here what Art could never do or comprehend, both above and below; if you look up, the variety of Colours which are there to be ſeen by the light of the Candles, and the checquered Configurations of the Rock, which is now very high above your head, will both feaſt your Eyes and refreſh your Body, which by that time is ſufficiently wearied by the tediouſneſs, as well as the trouble

of

of the Paſſage; for there is ſo great a gliſtering, ſuch a Luſtre as it were of Silver and precious Stones round about you, that you would be ready to miſtake your ſelf, and think that you were in the Palace of ſome great Monarch of the Earth, and not in ſuch a diſmal Cave; and if you look down, there you will find no ſtony, hard, ruggy Tract to perplex you, but a fine, even, ſandy Flower, and indeed beyond expectation, that we who had beheld ſuch craggy Stones and dangerous Paſſages ſhould at laſt arrive in ſo ſpacious and delightful a place; they told us, That it was very uſual for Gentlemen and Ladies, that lived thereabouts, to bring Muſick and Dance here, the Muſick making a more ſweeter Melody than ordinary; we pauſed and breathed a little here, delighting our ſelves as well with it, as alſo with the reſemblance of a Chimney, which we took really to be one, it being of that faſhion, and having in it a kind of black moiſt Matter, which, if you touch it, will ſtick to your fingers, and black them like Soot, and yet no fire was ever known to be there: But we were not as yet ſatisfied, though we were above 300 Yards under the Ground, and in a moſt horrid Dungeon, but went ſtill farther to a place termed *The Seller*, that is curiouſly vaulted, and 'tis very uſual to carry Bottles of Wine and drink there upon a ſtone Table

which is form'd in it of natural Stone; in this place lies alſo a great Stone which they call *The Great Gun*, the nature of it is this, take it but up in your hands, and let it fall down to the ground, and a great Gun cannot give a louder Report. We tried the Experiment thrice, but we thought the very Rock we were under would have rent in pieces about our Ears, yet they that were half way the Cave, or at the Mouth of it, heard nothing of any noiſe at all; this we found experimentally true, for one of the Perſons that accompanied us in our Journey, ſtaying a little diſtance in the Cave, being unwilling to venter any farther, aſſured us when we came back, that he had not heard any noiſe at all; we ventured a little farther, and at the end of the Celler, when we had gone down ſome few Steps, we found a great Rivolet ſeveral Yards deep, but as clear as Chryſtial, and pleaſant to the Taſte, but very cold; it gave a Period to our Journey. It runs under ground, though its Head from whence it firſt ſprings is like that of the River *Nilus* in *Egypt*, which is not yet, or at leaſt very difficult to be diſcovered, conveying it ſelf out of this Cave, it ſets 30 Mills on work after it comes into the adjacent County, as we were informed. When we had got thus far, and almoſt a Mile under ground, as our Guides told us, we began

gan to think how we ſhould return and get out ſafe, being afraid to find the ſame difficulty and trouble we had encountered with in our Entrance; for tho' the Place was ſomewhat reſembling an Infernal Abbyſs, and our Paſſage into it proved ſo troubleſome and irkſome, yet we came back without any toil, or rather with great facility and pleaſure, notwithſtanding 'tis impoſſible to find out the way without a Guide, there being ſo many Turnings and Windings; nor could the Guides themſelves, without a light, find the way out of this forlorn place, whereby they ſteer their Courſe: However, at laſt, we made a ſhift to creep up again to the top of the Rock, juſt as merry *Lucian* tells us old *Menippus* did out of a hole in *Lebadia*, after he returned from Hell, and had ended the Diſcourſes with the Ghoſts below. Thus have I given you a ſmall Relation of this wonderful Rarerity.

GLASTENBURY lies four Miles from *Wells*, a Place of great Antiquity, as any whatſoever in the Kingdom; for the Original thereof is deducted from *Joſeph of Arimathea*, who, together with *Mary Magdalen*, *Lazarus* and *Martha*, was ſent hither by St. *Philip* the Apoſtle of the *Gauls*, to preach the Goſpel about 63 Years after Chriſt, and were buried here themſelves, upon which account it was, in proceſs of time, very

much enlarged by pious Princes, King *Ina* who was the first here, that caused his Subjects to pay *Peter-Pence* to *Rome*, rebuilt the Abby which was then gone much to decay; to which he added a very fine and stately Church, dedicated to Christ, S. *Peter*, and S. *Paul*; and that which is very remarkable here, is the Kitchin of the Abbots, being 20 foot high, built in the form of a Pyramid of pure Stone, and divided into four Angles or Corners; to each of which were allotted a Window and a Chimney: But all of them went to rack, and were razed to the ground, and there is nothing left now but the Ruins to proclaim its former Glory and Magnificence; and to reckon up all the Kings of the West-Saxons that were buried here would be too tedious.

The *Walnut-Tree* and *Holy Hawthorn*. But to come nearer to our own days, here was something not many years since very notable and strange: The *Walnut-Tree* in the holy Churchyard, that did never put out any Leaves before S. *Barnabas* day, and upon that very day grew rank and full of Leaves; and the *Hawthorn* in *Wiral* Park, that always on *Christmas-day* sprouted forth as if in *May*, both deserve Credit, as well as Admiration: For the truth of both these we were credibly inform'd of divers Persons Inhabitants of this Place; and that these Trees, through the Malice

Malice and Fury of ſome Perſon in the late Warrs, were cut down and deſtroy'd: But many things here are very obſervable, which I have not room to inſert.

BATH. It lying low and all ſides ſurrounded with Hills, the Town is well watered with Springs, though ſome of them are ſulphureous and bad to the Taſt; environ'd with a Wall, very commodious for its Market-place, and handſomly adorn'd with three Churches; one whereof is very large and ſpatious, built in the form of a Cathedral; the Steeple is four-ſquare, and hath a Ring of very tunable Bells, and a Quire with very ſweet Organs; and in it are erected ſeveral antient and ſtately Monuments of Perſons of Quality, and Biſhops of this See, who have been noble Benefactors to it; 'tis governed by a Mayor and Aldermen, and the Aſſizes are generally kept there in the Summer time: But that which is moſt remarkable here, and cauſeth a Concourſe in the Summer not only of the Nobility and Gentry, but of the Commonalty too, from all parts of the Nation hither, are the *Baths*, which are not inferiour to any that ever *Italy* or *France* could glory in; they have without queſtion cured many weak and feeble Limbs, and do cure divers Diſeaſes which are incident and deſtructive to Humane Nature; by cauſing Men to ſweat either more or leſs, proportionably

tionably to their Diſtempers. Who they were that firſt found them out is very uncertain, whether *Bleyden* alias *Bladud* the Son of *Rudhudibras* the Magician, or *Julius Cæſar*, I ſhall not undertake to determine the Controverſie: However they are of very great Antiquity, and 'tis many hundred years ſince their powerful Vertues were firſt diſcovered, though they are all different in their Nature, as well as their Operation; as the learned Dr. *Stubbs* by divers Experiments aſſures us. The Baths are in number ſix; the King and Queens Baths, the *Croſs Bath*, the *Hot Bath*, the *Leper's Bath*, and the *Horſe*: That which is the Chief is the *Croſs Bath*, the Water whereof being more mild than the other, the Orders are very ſtrict and regular. And Perſons of the greateſt Quality of the Nation chuſe to bath themſelves here, and to drink the Water thereof; hard by this ſtands the *Hot Bath*, not much frequented ſave by thoſe who having quite loſt the Uſe of their Limbs, come hither to ſeek remedy: Not far from this is that they call the *Leper's Bath*, which is believed to be very efficacious against that ſpreading Diſeaſe: And an Hoſpital, or Spittle, built by *Reginald* Biſhop of *Bath*, for the Uſe and Benefit of poor, aged, decrepid People. About the middle of the Town, near to the great Church are the King and Queens Baths, the Water of the one flowing into

the

the other; and the difference is, that the King's Bath is large, and the Queens leſſer in circumference; and I was credibly informed, that there hath been found here an antient Statue of *Hercules*, amongſt other great Monuments of Antiquity, holding a Serpent in his hand; which was found in the Ruins of a famous Temple, that once ſtood here, near this place: And it might be thought very convenient, as well as reaſonable, that *Hercules*, who expoſed himſelf to ſuch difficulties and manifold dangers, and underwent ſuch hard and unſupportable Labours, ſhould now and then eaſe and refreſh his weary Limbs by ſuch Purgations as the Baths could afford him. In this, and other Baths, hang divers Crutches of lame and decrepit Perſons, which they left behind them as Trophies of their Recovery, being perfectly cured of their Lameneſs and Infirmity, and reſtored again to their former Health and Strength. Laſt of all, that which is called the *Horſe Bath*, is very effectual for the Cure of lame and foundred Horſes, and the removal of ſome other Diſtempers. Thus have I given a ſhort account of the Bath, *&c.* Many things there are more in this County very obſervable for all Travellers to take notice of, which I think too tedious to relate.

The

Briſtol.

The next Place we went to in theſe Parts was *Briſtol*, which is undoubtedly the Second City of *England*, which if we conſider the Statelineſs of the Buildings; or its Natural, or Artificial Fortifications; the Commodiouſneſs of its Harbours, and its moſt pleaſant Situation betwixt the two Rivers of *Avon* and *Frome*; its lofty Churches, and its ſtately Palaces; the great Concourſe of Foreigners, as well as the great Number of Natives, Citizens: Upon which account, no Wonder if both the Counties of *Somerſet* and *Glouceſter* do contend which of them may be moſt glorious and happy, in its Superiority over them; and yet neither of them can attain to that Honour, it being both City and County of itſelf, and having particular Privileges, Immunities, and Laws of its own: 'Tis governed by a Mayor and two Sheriffs, twelve Aldermen, with other Miniſters and Officers befitting its dignity; 'tis environ'd with a double Wall, and adorn'd with two navigable Rivers, *Avon* at Spring-Tides is 11 or 12 Fathom deep, and *Frome*; over which ſtands a Bridge beautified with curious Edifices, conſiſting of four large Arches: It is very convenient for the Ships and great Veſſels to anchor in, and hath a Key in it very commodious for the exporting

ing and importing of Goods, out or into the Merchants Houſes: This returns back into the River *Avon*; and ſo both by their mutual Union enrich this City, and augment its Happineſs At what time it was firſt built is very hard to determine, but it ſeems to have been of latter years, becauſe we find it no where ſpoken of by Hiſtorians in the times of the *Danes*, when they made their Invade into this Nation: And it is ſuppoſed to take its riſe in the Declination of the *Saxon* Empire, at the time when *Harold* is ſaid to have ſailed from *Briſtol*, with a great Navy, into *Wales*; which was about 213 years before our Saviour's Incarnation. *Robert*, Biſhop of *Conſtance*, made choice of this place firſt to begin his War in, which he deſigned againſt *William Rufus*; and did encompaſs it with the inner Wall, as ſome conjecture, part of which in ſome places is ſtill to be ſeen; and from that time it hath received great Enlargment, and by degrees is riſen to that we now behold it in: As its Houſes are fair, and its Streets clear; ſo are its Gates ſtrong and its Churches glorious, conſiſting of nineteen Pariſh-Churches, whereof that which is the Cathedral, and Mother-Church, dedicated to S. *Auſtin*, and endowed by King *Henry* the 8th. with Revenues for a Biſhop's See; yet notwithſtanding this, the Church of *Ratcliff* in the Suburbs of this City

City is a more noble Structure, being curiously Arched, and made a ſtately Fabrick all of pure Stone, without any Addition of Beams, or Rafters of Timber, no not one Stick to be found throughout the whole Building; the Steeple is four ſquare, and of a great height, but moſt artificially carved with divers Sculptures, all at the coſt and charges of one Mr. *Cannius* a Merchant of this City about 108 years ſince, who in the erecting this famous piece of Architecture, employ'd at his own Expence 800 Labourers and Artificers, beſides Maſons and Carpenters to the number 300, in all 1100, for 2 years together; until the Work was totally compleated; and in it his Monument doth ſtand in Marble: May his Memory be more laſting, than that Marble which is ſet to preſerve it; and his Name more durable than any Monument, and remain to ſucceeding Generations.

S. *Vincent's Rocks.* On the Northern ſide of this City are ſeveral high and craggy Rocks, by which the River *Avon* gently glides along, till it returns back again into the *Severn*; one of the chief whereof is called S. *Vincent's Rock*, which hath great plenty of pellucid Stones, commonly called *Briſtol-ſtones*; the learned Mr. *Cambden* hath obſerved, that their Pellucidneſs is beyond that of the Diamond we receive from the *Indies*; only the Har d-

Hardneſs of the latter gives them the pre-eminence; and yet certainly Nature never made greater demonſtrations of her Art, having made ſome of theſe Stones as ſmooth as the moſt expert Jeweller could have done, as round and ſharp, as broad above and ſmall beneath, as the greateſt Artiſt could have effected; ſhaping ſome of them with four, ſome of them with ſix Angles apiece, like the Stones which we uſually ſet in Rings. To make us ſtill the more admire her Perfections, ſhe hath not given them all one colour, but ſome of them are like Chryſtal, clear; and ſome of a more ruddy colour, and ſanguine complexion, according to the nature of the Soil; ſhe cauſeth her Productions not to be unlike their great Parent.

The *Hot Well.* There is one thing ſtill here very remarkable, and that is the *Hot Well*, which is juſt at the bottom of this Rock, and at the very brink of the River *Avon*; yet it ſtill retains its natural Heat, and by its conſtant Ebullitions purgeth away all the Scum and ſaltiſh froth it might have contracted by the Sea; the Water is exceeding wholeſome, and very good to purge away ill Humors, and purifie the Blood; and I was there credibly informed that it hath wrought great Cures, and is much frequented and reſorted to by ſeveral ſorts of People.

Devonshire.

The next County we went to in these Parts, was *Devonshire*, where we made but little Stay: The Air is sharp and wholesome, the Soil hilly and woody; and they use here, as they do likewise in *Cornwall*, Sea-Sand to mend and inrich their Land. The chief Commodities of this County are, Wooll, Kerseys, Sea-Fish, and Sea-Fowl; and the West of it is well stored with Tin Mines, and Loadstones have been found upon *Dartmore* Rocks of good value and vertue, so at other places in this County are found Mines of Lead, and some Veins of Silver.

Upon *Exmore* Forest are such huge Stones, and placed confusedly as they are upon *Salisbury* Plain, and one of them hath *Danish* Letters upon it directing Passengers that way. At *Hubblestow* in this County was a Battle fought by the *Danes*, where their Banner called *Reafan*, in which they reposed all their confidence, of Victory and Success, was notwithstanding taken, and *Hubba* their General slain.

The People of this County are strong; and well made, and as they have a peculiar sort of quaking Pudding, which they call Whitepots, so the Women have a peculiar kind of Garment, which they wear upon their Shoulders, called Whittles; they are of divers Colours made like Mantles, with Fringes about the Edges

Edges, without which the common ſort of People never ride to Market, nor appear in publick.

In divers places of this County the ways are ſo rocky and narrow, that it is not poſſible for Waggons to paſs, ſo that the Country People are forced in Harveſt time to carry home their Corn upon Horſes in certain Crooks made for that purpoſe, which creates no ſmall Toil and Labour to them.

EXETER is the principal City in this Province, ſituated upon the Eaſtward by the Banks of the River *Ex*, or *Iſe*, upon a little Hill, gently ariſing with an eaſie Aſcent to a pretty height, the Pendant whereof lies Eaſt and Weſt, environed about with Ditches and very ſtrong Walls, having many Turrets orderly interpoſed, and ſix Gates which gives entrance into the City, and contains about a Mile and half in circumference; the Suburbs branch forth a great way on each ſide; the Streets are broad, kept clean and well paved; the Houſes are as gay within as trim without; there are Seventeen Pariſh-Churches, and in the very higheſt part of the City near the *Eaſt Gate* is a Caſtle, formerly the Seat of the *Weſt Saxon* Kings, and afterwards the Earls of *Cornwal*, which *Baldwin de Redures* the Governor holding out againſt King *Stephen*, was by ſcarcity of Proviſions forced to Surrender, and after the ſurrendry,

he, with his whole Family was baniſhed that Kingdom. Juſt without the *Eaſt Gate* are two pleaſant Walks call *Southney* and *Northney*, beſet on both ſides with Rowes of high Trees, which being mounted up aloft afford a curious Proſpect to *Topeſham*, the place where all the Ships and Veſſels of the Citizens lie at Anchor, from whence (ſince the River was ſtopt up by certain Dams or Wears that *Edward Courtney*, Earl of *Devonſhire*, for ſome Diſtaſte that he had took from the City, cauſed here to be made) all their Goods and Commodities are brought home by Land. In the ſame quarter of the City ſtands the Cathedral founded by King *Athelſtan* in honour to St. *Peter*, and *Edward the Confeſſor* made it the Biſhop's See of *Cornwall* and *Kirton*, and Conſtituted the firſt Biſhop thereof, who Succeſſors augmented it greatly both in Edifices and Revenues, and *William*, the Ninth Biſhop after him, when the Monks were diſplanted brought in a Dean and Four and Twenty Prebendaries, to which has been added, in our times, four Arch-Deacons. In the Church are Six private Chappels, and a Library very handſomly built and finiſhed by a Phyſician of this City; the Quire is curiouſly beautified and adorned, eſpecially with Organs, whoſe Pipes, though they are of a larger ſize than any which ever we beheld in any Cathedral beſides, yet the Muſick is extreamly

treamly pleaſing and melodious to the Ear. All which Additions hath been erected ſince the Return of K. *Charles* II.

On the Weſt ſide of this City runs the River, over which is built a ſtrong Stone-bridge with four Arches, and about the middle of the City is the Town-Hall, where the Aſſizes and Seſſions are held for the City, it being both City and County of it ſelf. 'Tis governed by a Mayor, two Sheriffs, four and twenty Aldermen, a Recorder and Town-Clerk, with other Officers befitting the Grandeur of ſo honourable a Place.

Plimouth.

So called from the River *Plime* which runs along by it, where is one of the largeſt and moſt ſecureſt Haven in *England*, for before the very Mouth of it lies St. *Nicholas* Iſland, ſtrongly fortified both by Art and Nature, and in the Haven are Fortifications laid on both ſides for the ſafe Riding of Ships, and the annoyance to Enemies. On the one ſide is Mount *Batton*, in which is a ſtrong Garriſon, having twelve Guns mounted upon its Platforms, and on the other ſide the Cittadel which may, for Strength, compare with moſt Places in the Nation, commanding both the Sea and Town at Pleaſure; without the Walls of the Cittadel runs a Trench, out of which was digged a certain kind of Marble with

which they were built, being Eleven Foot thick at the bottom, and Seven at the top, and three quarters of a Mile in compaſs; upon the Walls are placed divers Watch-Towers, and each of them are adorned with a round Ball upon the top, ſo curiouſly gilded and painted with the King's Arms, that they make a very great gliſtering ſhew at a diſtance; and round about are placed between two and three hundred Pieces of Ordnance. There are two Gates, and as many Draw-Bridges which gives entrance into the Caſtle, and upon the Front are admirably carved the Arms of his Majeſty, by which is placed his Royal Statue, with the Arms of the Earl of *Bath* who is Governor hereof; within the Walls is the Governor's houſe, and divers Appartments for Soldiers, a Magazine for Ammunition, and a Store-houſe for Proviſions: For the Strength and Conveniencies of this Fortreſs, which is almoſt impregnable, the Town is much obliged to the excellent Ingenuity of Monſieur *Bernard de Gum*, his Majeſty's Engineer.

The Commodiouſneſs of the Harbour oftentimes cauſeth a Fleet of Ships to ride here; 'tis now ſo repleniſhed with Marriners, frequented by Merchants, enriched by Traffick, that it ſeems to outvey ſome great Cities of this Kingdom. It is Governed by a Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Councel, who

who have a ſtately *Guild-hall* for their more ſolemn Conventions, and is adorned with two handſome Churches.

Cornwall.

This place is hilly; one cauſe of a very temperate heat of the Summer, and the lateneſs of Harveſt, as its Situation is the cauſe of the gentleneſs of the Winter. Its Hills are parted with ſhort and narrow Valleys, the Earth is but ſhallow, underneath is Rocks and Shelves, ſo that it is hard to be Tilled, and apt to be parched by a dry Summer. The middle of the Shire lies open, the Earth being of a blackiſh colour, and bears Heath and Spirry-graſs; there is but little Meadow-ground, but ſtore of Paſture for Cattle and Sheep, and plenty of Corn-ground.

They have a Stone called here a *Moor-ſtone*, found upon Moores and waſte Ground, which ſerves them inſtead of Free-ſtone for Windows, Doors and Chimnies, it is white with certain glimmering Sparkles; they have likewiſe a *Stone* digged out of the Sea-cliffs of the colour of a grey Marble, and another as black as Jet, and out of the Inland Queries they dig Free-ſtone; nor muſt we omit what is here obſerved of ſome Stones, That the Sea works the Pebbles upon the ſhoar, by the frequent rolling of the Waves, into a kind of roundneſs.

They have a Slate of three ſorts, Blew, Sage-leaf coloured and Grey, which laſt is the worſt, and all theſe Slates are commonly found under another kind of Slate that they Wall with when the depth hath brought the Workmen to the Water. They alſo make Lime of a kind of Marble-ſtone by burning it. There are Copper Mines in ſundry places of this County, and the Ore is ſometimes ſhipped off to be refined in *Wales*: and tho' *Cicero* will have none in *Brittain*, yet Silver hath been found in this County in the time of *Edward* the Firſt and Third, who reaped good profit by it: Nay Tinners do find little quantities of Gold, and ſometimes Silver amongſt the Tin Ore, as I was informed; but for the generality the Mettal that the Earth abounds with in this County is Tin.

Richard, Earl of *Cornwall*, Brother to King *Henry* the Third, was the firſt that began to make Ordinances for theſe Tin works, and afterwards *Edmund* his Son granted a Charter and certain Liberties, and preſcribed withal certain Laws concerning the ſame, which he ratified or ſtrengthened under his Seal, and impoſed a Rent, or Tribute upon Tin to be paid unto the Earls; theſe Liberties, Privileges and Laws King *Edward* the Third afterwards confirm'd and augmented.

In ſome places on the Sea Coaſts there are Pearls found that breed in big Oiſters and Muſles

Muſles, yet though they are great they are not good; here are alſo Aget and white Coral, as they ſay, *&c.* In the Weſt Parts of *Cornwall* there are Bents growing on Sandy Fields, which are knit from over the head in narrow breadths, after a ſtrange faſhion, of which they make Mats: Many other things here are very obſervable in this County, but I ſhall forbear mentioning any more, becauſe it will ſeem tedious.

Dorſetſhire.

'Tis a County of very fertile Soil, well ſhaded with Woods, enriched with Paſture, and covered with great Flocks of Sheep.

PORTLAND, although ſome would have deriv'd its Name for its lying over againſt the Port of *Weymouth*, yet it ſeems rather to have receiv'd it from one *Port*, a Noble *Saxon*, who about the Year 703, grievouſly infeſted and annoyed theſe Coaſts. This ſame *Portland* was very much expoſed to the *Daniſh* outrage, but after their Wars were over, it fell into the Poſſeſſion of the Church of *Winchester*, when *Emma*, Mother to *Edward the Confeſſor*, being Accuſed by her Son with too great familiarity with *Aldwin*, Biſhop of *Winchester*, and having cleared herſelf of that unjuſt Imputation, by ſuffering (which in thoſe Days was a uſual Trial of Chaſtity) in walking

king bear-foot upon Nine *Culters* of red hot Iron, which ſhe did to a Miracle, without any harm or prejudice to her ſelf; ſhe for a Memorial hereof, beſtowed Nine Lordſhips upon the See of *Winchester*, to which her Son added this Iſland, with many other Revenues, to expiate the Crime of this defamitory Suſpicion, and unjuſt Accuſation of his Mother's Honeſty. The Iſland is about ſeven Miles in compaſs, riſing up about the ſides with high Rocks, but lying low and flat in the midſt, inhabited ſcatteringly here and there, plentiful enough of Corn, and very good to feed Sheep, but great ſcarcity of Wood. The ancienteſt of their Inhabitants do find amongſt the Weeds of the Sea a thing growing without Leaves like Coral, which when it is cut waxeth hard and black, but 'tis very brittle, and if it fall it ſoon breaketh; it grows amongſt that Sea-Weed called *Alga*; here is likewiſe divers Querries of excellent Stone, which is conveyed into divers Parts of this Nation, and eſpecially to *London* for the rebuilding of Churches; on the Eaſt ſide there is only one Church, and ſome few Houſes ſtanding cloſe thereto; and on the North ſide is a Caſtle built by King *Henry* the Eighth, which being well Fortified, commands the Entrance into the Haven of *Weymouth*. From hence we went to *Dorcheſter*.

Dor-

DORCHESTER is about 7 Miles from the Sea, and is the Head Town of the whole Shire, watered by a ſmall River, but neither very large nor beautiful, being much decayed, and long ſince diſpoiled of its Walls by the *Danes*, who raiſed, as it thought, certain Trenches, whereof one is called *Maumbury* being an Acre inditched, another *Poundbury* ſomewhat greater, and the third a Mile off as a Camp with fine Trenches containing near ten Acres called *Maiden-Caſtle*, which, in all probability, was a *Roman* Station; but that which argues its Antiquity is the Coin of the *Romans* both Copper and Silver found there, and eſpecially at *Fordington*, hard by which the common People call King *Dorne's* Pence, whom by ſome Alluſion to the Name they think him to be the Founder of the Town. It had anciently a Caſtle in that place, where the *Grey-Friars* built their Convent out of the Ruins thereof. It has three Pariſh Churches, and ſeveral Alms-houſes for the ſupport and maintenance of poor impotent People, and it was formerly a noted Place for the Manufacture of Cloth, and is now for Sheep, of which there are huge Numbers to the great benefit and enriching of the County. The next Shire we deſign'd to purſue our Progreſs in was *Hampſhire*, of which it follows.

Hamp-

Hampſhire.

We went out of *Dorſetſhire* through ſome part of *Wiltſhire*, which I have already mentioned, and ſo came into the Confines of *Hampſhire*, and paſt through part of *New Forreſt*, where along the Eaſt is the Banks of the River *Avon*. *William the Conqueror* demoliſhed all the Towns, Villages, both Houſes and Churches far and near, and likewiſe rejected the Inhabitants; after having done ſo, he made all the ground within the compaſs of 20 Miles into a Forreſt, or Harbour for Wild Beaſts, and ſo it was called *New Forreſt*; and this he did, either that the *Normans* might arrive more ſecurely in this place (*Normandy* lying juſt over againſt it) in caſe new Broils ſhould ariſe after his Conqueſts, or for the Pleaſure he took in Hunting, or elſe to encreaſe his Treaſure; for being better affected, and more favourable to Beaſts than Men, he impoſed very heavy Fines and Penalties, yea, and moſt grievous Puniſhments upon all ſuch Perſons as did meddle with the Game; but it ſeems the Children ſuffered for the Cruelty of their Father, for *Richard*, his ſecond Son, and *William Rufus*, who Succeeded him, both periſhed in this Forreſt, the one with a Blaſt of peſtilent Air, the other with an Arrow ſhot by chance by Sir *Walter Tirrel*: *Henry* likewiſe

wiſe his Grandchild by his eldeſt Son *Robert*, whilſt he was here in the hot purſute after his Game, was caught up by a Bough, where in a very ſhort time he underwent the miſerable Fate of poor *Abſolom*. The firſt Town of Note we came to in this County was *Southampton*, which is ſituated betwixt two Rivers, the one running forth at the Weſt ſide called *Teſt*, and the other on the Eaſt. The Town is fair and hath ſtately Buildings, with two commodious Keys which do highly adorn it, and the great concourſe of Merchants which Trade to Foreign Parts do mightily enrich it. There are five Pariſh-Churches, with one for the *French*, likewiſe it hath a ſtrong Wall and ſeven Gates, with a Caſtle upon a Mount caſt up to a great height built by *Richard* the Second, and it was made a Corporation by *Henry* the Sixth, who Conſtituted it both Town and County, which doth abundantly dignifie it. It hath three Markets a week, and that for Fiſh is five Days in a Week; 'tis likewiſe of great Note for building of Merchant's Ships. After ſome ſmall ſtay here we went to *Wincheſter*, of which take this following Account.

Winchester.

I find it to have been a Place of great Antiquity, and that it was in great Requeſt amongſt the *Romans*. In this City was *Conſtance*,

ſtance, who, was become a Monk, ſaluted *Cæſar* by the Order of his Father *Conſtantine*, though afterwards he paid dearly for his Honour by the loſs of his Life. This was the chief Seat in which the *Saxons* placed themſelves, and made it famous by their erecting Magnificent Temples; in the Time of the *Normans* too it flouriſhed exceedingly, until it was almoſt once or twice quite deſtroyed by the Sword, but now again 'tis very fair and populous, large and ſtately, and is computed to be within the Walls above a Mile in length; it hath ſix Gates which give entrance into the City, though all of them have been very much defaced in our *Civil Wars*, as likewiſe the Caſtle which formerly hath been very formidable for its Strength and Impregnableneſs. This is that Caſtle that *Maud* the Empreſs having took, held it out ſome conſiderable time againſt King *Stephen*, and being at laſt ſtrictly beſieged by the Biſhop of *Wincheſter* then in being, who was Brother to the King, fearing to be took Priſoner and delivered up into her Enemies hands, ſhe ſecured her ſelf by this cunning Way; ſhe commanded it ſhould be given out for a moſt certain truth that ſhe was Dead, and was carried out upon a *Bier* as if ſhe had been ſo indeed, and by this means ſhe deceived her Enemies, and ſecured her own Perſon. Upon the Wall here-

of

of hangs the *Round Table* ſo much talked of, and called by the Name of King *Arthur's Round Table*, whether this can gain to it ſelf ſo great Antiquity as is attributed to it, I ſhall not undertake to determine, yet certain it is, that thoſe kind of Tables are of a very long ſtanding; for formerly when there hath been great Entertainments amongſt the valiant Champions of this Nation, it was uſual for all ſuch to ſit round them, leſt any Difference ſhould ariſe amongſt the Noblemen about Superiority of Place. About the middle of the City ſtands the Cathedral, built by *Kenelwalchius*, King of the Weſt *Saxons*, who Conſtituted *Ina* the firſt Biſhop there, and it was always had in great Veneration by the *Saxons*, becauſe divers of their Kings was Enterred in it, and was called by them *The Old Monaſtery*; there is a Dean and 12 Prenbendaries belonging to it; the Church is curiouſly adorned with Monuments of ancient Hero's and Biſhops of that See, *William Wainfleet* Founder of *Magdelen* College in *Oxford* lies here Entombed with his Hart in his Hand, and Cardinal *Beaufort*, and Biſhop *Gardner*, that bloody Scourge to the poor Proteſtants in Queen *Mary*'s days, who did ſo inſatiably thirſt for the Blood of Queen *Elizabeth*, but was always croſſed in his moſt wicked Inclinations; there lies alſo the Lord *Weſton*, Earl of *Portland*, whoſe Monument is

of

of Braſs, and by him his Father who lies in Marble; here is likewiſe preſerved the Chair of State in which Queen *Mary* was Married to King *Philip*; the Counteſs of *Exeter* is alſo Enterr'd here; alſo the Chappel of Biſhop *Fox* is worth ones obſervation which he built for his own uſe, together with his Study and Preſs for his Books all in one place. In the Quire under a plain flat Marble Stone lies the Body of *William Rufus*, King of *England*, who received his Mortal Wound as he was Hunting in the *New Forreſt* by Sir *Walter Tyrrel*; Sir *Walter* ſhooting at a Deer unawares hit him on the Breſt on which he died immediately, and was brought to *Wincheſter* and buried in this place, though afterwards his Bones were Tranſlated into a Coffer. At the Weſt end of the Quire ſtands in Braſs two Statues very curiouſly wrought, the one of King *James* the Firſt, and the other of King *Charles* the Firſt of ever bleſſed Memory; there is another thing alſo very remarkable in the Cathedral, and that is the rich and famous Monument of *William* of *Wickham*, who was Conſtituted Biſhop of *Wincheſter* in the Reign of *Edward* the Third: But to return again into our Diſcourſe relating to the City. We find it not only to have attained a great Eminency for its Religious Houſes, for its pleaſant Gardens, for its Silver-ſtream'd Brooks and flowry Meadows, for its publick

and

and private Edifices, for its great Hall wherein the Aſſizes are uſually held for the County of *Southampton*, not to be parallel'd for Length and Breadth by any throughout this Nation, except *Weſtminſter*, for the Antiquity of its Corporation, with the true and exact Rules of Equity and Juſtice preſcribed by its Governors and Magiſtrates; 'tis likewiſe reported to have been very famous and renowned by its Sufferings and Ruins of its Palaces, and in the time of *Adelſtane*, King of the *Weſt Saxons*, that invinceable Hero, *Guy* Earl of *Warwick*, in a ſingle Combat ſlew *Colbrand* the *Daniſh* Giant in *Hide-Mead* near to this City. After ſome time ſpent here, we travelled to *Portſmouth*, of which I come next to diſcourſe of.

PORTSMOUTH is about 16 Miles diſtant from *Wincheſter*, and ſituated in a little Iſland called *Portſey*. 'Tis a place of great Strength, and of no leſs importance by reaſon of the Dock, where many of the King's greateſt Men of War are built, thoſe impregnable Wooden-Walls of our *Britiſh* Iſland. 'Tis fortified with a Wall made of Timber, and the ſame well covered over with thick Banks of Earth; 'tis likewiſe environed with a double Trench, over which are placed two Drawbridges, from which about a Mile diſtance is another, and at all of them ſtands Centuries of Soldiers who are kept in Garriſon,

ſon, with a little Fortreſs adjoining to it which leads up the Continent; to the Seaward is a Caſtle and Block-houſes, which being firſt begun by King *Edward* the Fourth, King *Henry* the Seventh, as it is reported, did afterwards compleat; which Fortifications have of late Years received exceeding great Augmentations by the ſucceeding Monarchs, eſpecially in the late King *James*'s Reign. Here is only one Church, and an Hoſpital called *God's Houſe*, built by *Peter Roch*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*; hereabouts are divers Saltpan-houſes, which make exceeding white Salt. Much more might have been wrote concerning this County, but this may ſuffice for theſe two Reaſons; the firſt is, The ſmallneſs of the Volume will not allow it, and the ſecond is, That what has been related is the notableſt, and moſt requiſite to be mention'd.

Suſſex.

The next place of Note we went to was *Chicheſter* in *Suſſex*. 'Tis a good large City well Wall'd, re-built by the ſecond *Saxon* King of this Province; it was before the Conqueſt of a ſmall Repute, Biſhop *Raulf* built a Cathedral here, which before he had fully finiſhed was conſumed by Fire, yet by his Endeavours, and the bounteous Liberality of King *Henry* the Firſt, it was raiſed up again, and is now a Biſhop's See. The Church

is

is not very large, but was formerly a curious beautiful Fabrick, having a Spire-ſteeple of Stone of a very great height, and an high Tower ſtanding near the Weſt Door, which was built by King *Rinon*, as they ſay. In the South Croſs-Iſle of the Church was formerly on the one ſide artificially pourtrayed and painted the Hiſtory of the Churches Foundation, with the Images of the Kings of *England* on the other; there was likewiſe the Images of the Biſhops, at the charge of Biſhop *Sherborne*, who greatly Adorned and Illuſtrated this ſacred Structure. The City is walled about in a circular round Form, the *Lavant*, a pretty River, running hard by it on the South and Weſt ſides. It hath four Gates opening to the four Quarters of the World, from whence the Streets leads directly, and croſs themſelves in the midſt where the Market is kept, and where Biſhop *Read* Erected a fair ſtone Market-houſe, ſupported with Pillars round about.

We went from hence to *Amberly* Caſtle, which is about 12 Miles from *Chicheſter* higher into the County; it was built by *William Read*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, in the Reign of *Edward* the Third for the uſe of his Succeſſors, and Leaſed out now to the worthy Family of the *Butlers*, who are the preſent Inhabitants. We ſtayed here the ſpace of a Week, where we were generouſly Entertai-

ned with great courteſie and civility. We went from hence to *Arundel*, and from thence to *Lewes*, of which take this brief Account.

ARUNDEL is about four Miles from *Amberly*, ſituated upon the Brow of an Hill, but finding nothing to detain us here but the Ruins of an old Caſtle, which for many Generations hath ſucceſſively appertained to the Earls of *Arundel*, we travell'd on to

LEWES, which was the next Town we came to. 'Tis ſituated upon a Riſing almoſt on every ſide, and hath been Wall'd, but now there is no great ſign of the Walls; there is ſeveral Streets near it as Suburbs, and in the times of the *Saxons* when King *Athelſton* made a Law for the coining of Money, he appointed two Coiners in this place. There are five Churches belonging to it, and this place was very memorable for that Mortal and bloody Battel between King *Henry* the Third and the Barons, in which proſperous beginning of the Fight on the King's ſide, proved the overthrow of his whole Army, for whilſt Prince *Edward* his Son, breaking by force through certain of the Baron's Troops, careleſly purſued the Enemy over-far, as making ſure account of the Victory; the Barons having reinforced themſelves, and giving a freſh Charge, ſo diſcomforted and put to flight the King's Forces, that they conſtrained the King to accept of unequal Con-

Conditions of Peace, and to deliver his Son and others into their hands. From hence we went to *Pevenſey*, or *Pemſey*, of which it follows.

PEVENSEY, or *PEMSEY*. There is a very low Level which, ſome are of Opinion, hath been over-flowed by the Sea, and the Town of *Pevenſey* is the noted place for the firſt Landing of *William the Conqueror*, and formerly there was a Haven and Caſtle. *Haſtings* is not far from hence, where was fought that bloody Battel betwixt King *Harold* and the *Norman* Duke, which proved ſo fatal to the *Engliſh*, and ſucceſsful to the *Normans*, which Ground where the Fight was hath been thought ever ſince to have worn the Conqueror's Livery, becauſe always after Rain it looks of a reddiſh colour. I could haved cited other Remarks in this County, but what is related is moſt material.

Kent.

'Tis a County divided into three ſeveral Portions, the firſt of which is called *Health without Wealth*, the ſecond is *Health and Wealth*, and the third *Wealth without Health*, to all which Nature notwithſtanding hath liberally apportioned ſo many Bleſſings, that ſhe compenſates the Defects of one thing by the Collation of another, not ſuffering any peculiar Place to monopolize all her Favours at

once; but thus, if the *Weald* be very eminent for *Wooll*, the fame of *Eaſt Kent* ſhall be as great for *Corn*, and *Tenham*, *Goddington* and *Otham* ſhall be no leſs cried up for *Orchards*, and *Sheppey* for the beſt *Wheat*, and *Thanet* ſhall bring forth as good Crops of *Barley*; but if *Dover* and *Cranbrooke* hath the Name for *Beer*, *Tunbridge* ſhall for *Water*, and if either the fertility of the Soil, or ſafe Roads or ſure Harbours for Ships, or the broad Streams of great Navigable Rivers, or the vicinity of a vaſt and large City can be any ways to advance it Proſperity, it muſt needs be one, if not the moſt flouriſhing County in the Kingdom of *England*: As touching the Cuſtomes and Privileges of *Kent*, they have been already ſo fully diſcourſed of by Mr. *Lambert* in his *Kentiſh Perambulation*, and what was by him omitted, have been ſupplied by the ingenious Pen of Mr. *Philipot*, ſo that I ſhall wave them, and only give a very ſmall account of it, although I have been in moſt Towns and Pariſhes in this County. *Canterbury*, becauſe the Antiquity of this City, with all its Liberties and Privileges, the Beauty and number of all its Churches and Religious Houſes before their Diſſolution, the Magnificence of its Cathedral, with all its renowned Tombs and Monuments are very exquiſitely Surveyed and Diſcribed by other Pens, I ſhall not go about to pourtray that in any con-

contracted Landskip, which hath been before repreſented in ſo large a Scheme, but referr all ſuch as deſire a particular Account of this City, to thoſe Writters who have pencelled out every Part and Limb thereof with great Exactneſs and Accuracy.

Rocheſter.

A City which, in ancient Times, was eminent for its Strength and Granduer, and had not thoſe violent Impreſſions which the rough hands of War formerly defaced and deminiſh'd its Bulk, and bereaved it of its Beauty, it might have been regiſtered at this day in the Inventory of the principal Cities of this Nation. In the Year 1225, by the indulgent Bounty of King *Henry* the Third, it was inveſted with a Wall, and that this Fortification might be of more concernment, it was ſecured or fenced with a Ditch. It was governed by a *Port Reeve*, until King *Edward* the Fourth in the Second Year of his Reign raiſed it to a higher Dignity, and decreed, by his Royal Grant, that it ſhould henceforth be under the Juriſdiction of a Mayor and Twelve Aldermen, and to this Monarch doth the City owe much of its preſent Felicity; indeed formerly many and diſmal Calamities did attend it, and that ſo frequently, that the fury of the Elements ſeemed to enter into a Corrivalſhip, or Com-

petition with the fury of the Enemies for its ruin, and the Fire and Sword ſeem'd to be join'd Confederates to deſtroy it. Nevertheleſs it maugres all theſe Caſualties by the Favour of the Princes, and their Royal Munificence, it ſtill recruits its Loſſes, and ſurvives in Splender. The goodly Skeleton of the Caſtle, which yet courts the eyes of the Beholders to an admiration of its former Strength, and built many hundred Years ſince. The Cathedral, with the Biſhoptick of *Rocheſter* united to it, were formerly Eſtabliſhed by that pious Monarch *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, and the firſt Biſhop to whom was entruſted the Paſtoral Staff or Crofier, was Biſhop *Auguſtine*, the Apoſtle to the *Saxons*. Here is likewiſe a very fine ſtone Bridge built by Sir *Robert Knowles* over the River *Medway*, which is fixed and built upon one and twenty Arches, and coped about with Iron-ſpikes by Archbiſhop *Warham*, and leads into *Strood*.

And becauſe (according to the Orator) every one is obliged to be ſerviceable to his Country proportionable to his Abilities, and every one hath an inrate Propenſity to love the Native Soil which firſt gave him a Being, I cannot but in Duty pay ſome Acknowledgments of the Benefits I have received herein, both for my Nativity, and firſt Education, and indeed I may juſtly ſay without any partiallity

tially, That it is a Province not much inferior to any in *England*, being divided into three ſeveral Parts, of which I have made ſome mention before. It is in all parts ſo ſufficiently fruitful of all things neceſſary for the uſe of Man, and if we will take the pains to courſe over the Vallies, we ſhall find the Earth groaning under the burdens of bountiful *Ceres*, and the Fields and Meadows in conteſt which ſhould ſhine moſt gay and glorious; if we range the Woods and Hills, we ſhall hear ſuch charming Melodies by the mutual reciprecation of Birds and Trees, that we ſhould fancy all had got the knack of Speaking and Pratling, Groves being now become viſible to us; if we be ſo curious as to dig into the Entrails of the Earth, and take a view of the recondite Treaſures, we ſhall find plenty of Iron-Ore in the South parts of this County, and great Queries of Stone in ſeveral places; alſo towards the North ſide they dig out of the Earth plenty of excellent fat Chalk, which they uſe to lay upon their Land for the enriching of it, and cauſeth it to bring forth great Crops of Corn: If we be taken with the harmonious Murmurs of Brooks and gentle Rivers there are ſeveral, the Banks of the Noble River of *Thames* on the North ſide, and the River *Medway* which comes out of *Surrey* glides along for many Miles together on the South ſide

of this County, and takes its courſe through almoſt the middle of the County, and doth not run ſwift in many places, but glides ſoftly, admiring, as it were, the pleaſantneſs of its Soil; there is alſo at *Newel* in the Pariſh of *Orpington* the fineſt Spings undoubtedly in the Kingdom, both for the clearneſs of its Water, and the riſing up of it in ſuch abundance, that within two Furlongs of the Head it drives a Mill, and afterwards is called by the Name of *Cray River*. Moſt of the Rivers in this County do afford ſeveral ſorts of Fiſh to gratifie the Pallate, and all the Towns and Villages are well inhabited, having a great many very fine Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen, in which reſpect 'tis honourable; the Churches fair and uniform, and ſo 'tis glorious; the Air in many parts is clear, which renders it wholſome.

One word or two I muſt I ſay in relation to *Maidſtone*. 'Tis the principal Town in the County; as in reſpect of its having the Aſſizes and Seſſions kept in it, and its being ſituated near the middle of the County upon the River *Medway*, which renders it ſo pleaſant and delightful, that even that alone might be ſufficient to ſet forth all the other Parts of it. Leaving this place, we ſoon after arrived in *London*, where we only tarried a reaſonable ſpace of time to give our Selves and Horſes ſome Reſt and Refreſhment, as like-

likewiſe to viſit our Friends and Acquaintances, and then proceeded on, deſigning to finiſh our intended purpoſes, and ſo (with God's Aſſiſtance) took Horſe and went to

Eſſex.

RUMFORD is about 10 Miles from *London*, in the County of *Eſſex*. It is well ſtored with Inns, and hath a great Market for Cattel; the whole County is populous, having in it divers fine Seats of Perſons of Quality. We tarried here not long but Travell'd on to *Burntwood*, and ſo to *Ingerſtone*, both which Places have no great Remarks worth our tarrying, we rid on to *Chelmsford*, which place is ſituated in the heart of the County between two Rivers which meet here. It hath a great Market for Corn, and the Aſſizes are generally held here for the County; here are likewiſe ſeveral Perſons of Quality's Seats in and about the adjacent Places, which do mightily enrich it. We ſtayed here but one Night, and the next Place of Note we came to in this County was *Colcheſter*, of which it follows.

COLCHESTER is pleaſantly ſeated upon the brow of an Hill, and doth extend it ſelf in length Eaſt and Weſt, and is very numerous for Inhabitants whereby its Buildings are enlarged, and its Churches encreaſed to the number of fifteen; but in the late unhap-

py

py *Civil Wars* it had its ſhare of Calamities, for being cloſe Beſieged by their Enemies, the *Royaliſts* who were within behaved themſelves ſo bravely, that they could neither take it by Violence, nor enforce it to a Surrendry, until at laſt having blocked up all places whereby the leaſt Proviſions might be conveyed to them, ſo that they were reduced to that Want and Exigency, Hunger exerciſing its Tyranny within the Walls with no leſs Vigour than the Enemy did without, that they were compelled by one Enemy to ſurrender to the other, by truſting to the a mercileſs Sword, rather than to die thro' griping Hunger: So that the Rebels having got poſſeſſion of the Town, they did not only uſe their utmoſt Cruelty upon the weaker Sort, who could make no reſiſtance, but even in cold-Blood did they barbarouſly murther thoſe very Perſons, who, had they been at the Head of an Army would have made the ſtouteſt Champion of their Party to give way to them. Sir *Charles Lucas* and Sir *George Liſle*, Perſons of as great Integrity and undaunted Courage as any whatſoever, were cowardly and cruelly Shot to death by the Sanguinary of the inſolent Soldiers in the *Caſtle Yard*, on which very Spot of ground where they fell down dead hath never ſince ſprouted up any Graſs, as there were wont, the Ground it ſelf from that time being clad in mourning

ing, Weeds and Graſs dreading ſuch execrable Murthers, retires and hides its head within the Bowels of the Earth, and this Plat of ground is a Monument to ſucceeding Generations, yet doth a Vault that belonged to the Family of Sir *Charles Lucas* ſecure both his own and his Fellow-ſufferer's Bodies from any farther Attempts of the Sons of Violence, and being wrapped in Lead they were laid in that Church which was next to his own Houſe, which formerly was a fair and ſumptuous Structure, but ruinated by his Enemies who hated the Houſe for the Maſter's ſake. The Caſtle which did ſtand about the midſt of the Town, is likewiſe now demoliſhed and gone to decay; and though the Inhabitants ſhewed us a Brazen-gate which gives entrance into a Vault fifteen Miles under the ground, as ſome of the Inhabitants tell Stories of it, yet I think there is no credit to be given to it. Here are other large Towns, and a conſiderable many of ſtately Buildings, but I have not room here to inſert them. From hence we went to

Suffolk.

IPSWITCH is a Town very commodious for its Haven, Enriched by foreign Commerce, repleniſhed with Inhabitants, adorned with ſeveral magnificent Churches, and being united into a Corporation is governed by

by two Bailiffs, who have all other Miniſters befitting their Granduer to attend them, tho' formerly it hath ſuſtained great Loſſes by the *Danes*; the Streets are very clean and well paved, and in the midſt of the Market-place, which is ſurrounded with rich Shops and goodly Houſes, ſtands a very curious ſquare Croſs which hath the Effiges of *Impartiality*, bearing a pair of Scales in one hand and a Sword in the other, a fit Emblem to reminde the Magiſtrates of the exact Meaſure that they muſt uſe in the diſtribution of Juſtice. The Store-houſes which are kept for the King's Ships do much promote the Trade of the Town. Before the ſubverſion of the Monaſteries, it could glory in four Religious Houſes, beſides a magnificent College erected by Cardinal *Woolſey*, who received his firſt Breath in this place, being only a Butcher's Son of this Town.

St. EDMUNDS-BURY, or *BURY*, a renowned Town; a Place for ſituation and wholſomneſs of Air ſo excellent, that *Camden* ſaith, *Sol non vidit urbem ſitu elegantiorem*. Many of the Gentry live here. There are two Churches in one Churchyard, where there are Lectures ſeveral days in the Week. Here was born *Richardus de Burÿ*, Biſhop of *Durham*, the Governour of *Edward* the Third when young, and famous eſpecially for a Work which he Entituled *Philobiblos*, in the

Preface

Preface of which he confeſſeth, *Ecſtatico quodam librorum amore potenter ſe abreptum.* He was well acquainted with *Petrark* the *Italian*, and other learned Men of that Age. *Bradwardine* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and *Richard Fitzralph*, *Armachanus*, *Walter Burleigh*, *Robert Halcot*, and other moſt famous Men of that Age were his Chaplains.

We have been at moſt of the Towns in this County, and there is five hundred ſeventy and five Pariſhes in it, and the whole County is very fruitful. We went from hence to *Scole* Inn in the County of *Norfolk*, of which hereafter.

Norfolk.

SCOLE is a little Village very famous for an Inn and Sign-Poſt built by Mr. *Peck*, a Gentleman, which thing coſt him ſeveral Hundred Pounds. The Houſe is of Brick very neat and uniform, and hath great variety of Objects for diverſion: In the Porch, at the four corners, ſtands two Men playing on Wind-Muſick, a Tapſter filling of Drink, and a Mountebank ſhewing of Tricks; on the two ſide-Poſts *Hercules* with his Club, and *Sampſon* with his Jaw-bone; on the Front is the Figure of the Whale vomiting up *Jonah* out of his Mouth, and on the Eaſt ſide of the Houſe the Statue of *Peace* and *Hope* with an Anchor and an Olive branch; but that which

is

is moſt admirable, is the contrivance of the Sign-poſt which ſeems to contain great varieties; on the top of all is an Aſtronomer looking thro' a Quadrant, riding upon an Anchor with the four Cardinal-Vertues on each ſide of him, *Fortitude* with her broken Pillar, *Temperance* with her Cup pouring out Wine, *Prudence* with a Snake in her right hand, and a Horn of Plenty in her left, and *Juſtice* with a pair of Scales and a Sword; along the Sign-poſt ſtands ſeveral Images very curiouſly carved and painted, the firſt repreſents a Huntſman equipped and accoutred with his Horn and his green Jacket, juſt as if he were then very hot upon the Chaſe, and next to him *Acteon* transformed into a Stag, with his Pack of Hounds worrying and devouring him, the next is *Diana* with an Half-Moon upon her head, and the Planets under her feet, her Quiver in her hand, and her Horn by her ſide, and before her is a Greyhound, as it were, in a cloſe purſuit after the Hare; next to this ſtands old *Time* with an Hour-glaſs on his head, a Sythe in his left hand, and a prodigal Youth in his right, and *Death* under his Feet with this Inſcription, *Tempus edax rerum*; in the middle hangs the ſign of the *White Heart*, ingeniouſly contrived into an Oval figure, with two Angels and two Lions on each corner, under one of which are placed four naked Boys treading

of

of Grapes, and under the other a Mountebank ſhewing of Feats of Activity; on both ſides are the Arms of the chief Families both in *Suffolk* and *Norfolk*, and alſo a Shepherd playing merrily upon his Pipes, and laſt of all on each ſide of the Poſt which ſupports the whole Fabrick, ſtands three-headed *Cerberus the Great* of the Infernal Court, and old griſle-bearded *Charon* with his Boat and Oars wafting a Wench over the *Stigion* Lake; the ſplendedneſs of this curious and coſtly piece of Workmanſhip, is worthy of any Traveller's obſervation. The next Town of Note we came to in this County was

YARMOUTH, which entertained us with a pleaſant Proſpect, the Haven being as commodious as the Town is beautiful, and is fortified both by Art and Nature, for although it be environed almoſt round with Water on the Weſt ſide by the River *Yare*, from whence it borrows its Name, which hath a Drawbridge over it, and from other parts with the Ocean, unleſs it be Northward where there is firm Land, yet it is likewiſe encloſed with a very ſtrong Wall, upon which, beſides Towers, is caſt up a Mount towards the Eaſt, and there are likewiſe planted ſeveral pieces of Ordnance to defend the Town and command the Seas; there is but one Church, but that is fair and lofty, adorned with a high Spire-ſteeple, built at firſt by

Herbert

Herbert, Biſhop of *Norwich*; there are alſo divers clean and ſpacious Streets, on each ſide of which are ſeveral Rows of very uniform Buildings, inhabited by wealthy and gentle Perſons. This Town is of no long date or ſtanding, as appears by Antiquaries, for it received its beginning from the Ruins of old *Garianum* which was near this place, after which, in a ſhort time, as we were informed, built this new Town which grew potent and populous, and they ſtrengthened it with a Wall, and grew very numerous in Inhabitants, and there happened a fearful and ſudden Peſtilence, which in the ſpace of a Year brought above ſeven Thouſand Men and Women to their Graves, all which was faithfully recorded in an ancient Table, which formerly uſed to hang up in their Church, but ſince reſtored to its primitive Luſtre, and their Wealth hath increaſed, and 'tis now a place of great Merchandize and Traffick, but eſpecially renowned for its Fiſhery of *Herrings* of which, at the Seaſon, here is very great plenty, and by their care and induſtry are ſalted and dried in particular Houſes deſigned and appointed for that very purpoſe, and do ſupply our own and foreign Nations too. The next place of Note we went to was

Not

NORWICH is one of the moſt renowned Cities in our *Britiſh* Iſland, for whether we conſider the Wealth of the Citizens, the Number of Inhabitants, the great Conference of Foreigners, the ſtately Structures, and beautiful Churches, the obliging Carriage of the Gentry, and the Induſtry of the Commons, do all concur to illuſtrate and digniſie it. 'Tis ſituated on the brow of a Hill, and environed with a Wall in which are placed divers Turrets, and twelve Gates to give entrance into the City, unleſs it be on the Eaſt ſide, where the River *Yare* after it hath, with many windings, watered the moſt part of the City, having four Draw-bridges for People to paſs over, and is a farther defence by reaſon of its deep Channel, and high Banks; 'tis reported to be a Mile and a half in length, and half as much in breadth. It hath had great Misfortunes, and ſuffered very much by the *Danes* when they took their range in theſe parts, and after *William the Conqueror* had ſettled the *Britiſh* Crown upon his head, it ſuffered much more, which is too tedious to relate, but in ſucceeding Ages it began to recruit its Strength, and hath flouriſhed exceedingly. King *Henry* the Firſt permitted the Citizens to Wall their City, and King *Richard* the Second gave them a Grant for the Tranſportation of Worſted, and to advance their Trade which was ex-

treamly eclipſed. King *Henry* the Fourth renewed their Charter, and conferred on them the Honour to chuſe every Year a Mayor for their Magiſtrate, whereas by a former Order from King *Stephen* they were only governed by Coroners and Bailiffs It containeth thirty two Pariſhes, forty two Chappels and Churches, of which the Cathedral is the faireſt and chiefeſt, the firſt Stone of which was laid by Biſhop *Herbert*, in the Reign of King *William Rufus*, who Tranſlated the Epiſcopal See from *Thetford* to this place, and procured a Grant to have it confirmed the Mother-Church of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, endowing it with great Revenues, and it is a very ſtately and magnificent Structure, but moſt famous for its Roof which runs aloft over the very body of it, on which is drawn to the life the whole Hiſtory of the Bible in divers little Images, curiouſly carved and adorned, from the Creation of the World, to the Aſcention of our bleſſed Saviour, or the Deſcent of the Holy Ghoſt, with the perfect reſemblance of our Lord's Crucifiction and Reſurrrection, and divers other things. The Market, Croſs and Cloiſter of the Cathedral are the faireſt in *England*. There is a great Houſe that was the Duke of *Norfolk*'s, now the Earl of *Arundel*'s, where there are very fine Granaries, and the beſt Bowling-Alley in the Kingdom. There is alſo an Hoſpital, where

where an hundred Men and Women are maintained. The Arms of the City are the *Caſtle* and *Lion*. After ſome time of abode in this City, we Travelled to a little Village called

TETTLESHALL, in the Pariſh-Church whereof is erected a ſtately Monument of Marble, in honour to Sir *Edward Cooke*, that moſt famous Lawyer of his time, on the top are placed his Coat of Arms, with the four *Cardinal Vertues* to ſupport them at each corner, his Effigies is of Marble laid out at full length, above which this Motto is engraven'd, *Prudens qui Patiens*, and underneath in golden Characters this following Inſcription; *The Monument of Sir* Edward Cooke, *Knight, born at* Mileham *in* Norfolk, *Recorder of* Norwich *and* London, *Sollicitor to Queen* Elizabeth, *and Speaker to the Parliament, afterwards Attorney General to her and King* James, *Chief Juſtice of both Benches, a Privy Councillor, as alſo of Council to Queen* Anne, *and Chief Juſtice in Eire of all her Forreſts, Chaſes and Parks, Recorder of* Coventry, *and High Steward of* Cambridge, *of which he was a Member in* Trinity College: *He died in the Eighty third Year of his Age, his laſt Words being theſe,* Thy Kingdom come, thy Will be done. The next place of Note we came to in this County was *Lynne Regis*, of which it follows:

LYNNE, this Town, though its ſtanding be but of latter Years, as receiving its Original from old *Lynne*, which is ſeated in the *Marſh-Land*, and is oppoſite againſt it, yet it is grown of far greater requeſt, for the commodiouſneſs of its Haven, and ſafe Harbour cauſeth a great reſort of Mariners to frequent it, and the Veſſels which come loaded with Coals from *New-Caſtle*, do here, for the moſt part, lighten their Burdens, and is conveyed into the adjacent parts in the Counties. The Town is environed with a ſtrong Wall, the Streets are well paved and kept very clean; it is, for the moſt part thereof, divided by two ſmall Rivers that have fifteen Bridges, or thereabout, over them; it is called *Old Linne*, and *Linnum Regis*, that is, *King's Linne*; there are five Churches to adorn it, the chief of which is a curious Fabrick dedicated to St. *Margaret*, upon the top of which ſtands a large and ſtately Lanthorn very admirable for its rare Workmanſhip. The Town is governed by a Mayor and Aldermen, which have received great Kindneſſes from their Sovereigns, and eſpecially from K. *John*, who, for the good Service they had done him in defence of his Quarrel, not only preſented them with his own Sword from his ſide, (which is continually carried before the Mayor, when ever he pleaſeth to appear in publick) but likewiſe gave them a great Silver

ver Cup gilt for the uſe of the Town, which becauſe they ſhew it moſt to Strangers and Foreigners who are of any Note or Repute, they generally have it filled with Wine to drink his Majeſty's and Mr. Mayor's healths, for which there is a particular Allowance proportioned by the Town: Moſt of their little Churches over the County are Thatch'd. Here are many other things very obſervable which I have not room to ſet down. We went from hence to *Cambridge*, of which it follows.

Cambridgeſhire

Is an extream, pleaſant, open County, and a place of ſuch Variety and Plenty throughout, that fruitful *Ceres* with a ſmiling countenance invites the induſtrious Peaſant to behold, with joy, the Fruits of his Labour, whilſt ſhe crowns his Induſtry with a plentiful Harveſt, and this County doth in divers places make ſome annual Additions of another Crop, by adorning its Fields with large Productions of Saffron, thro' which great Profits continually ariſe unto them; here it is that the green Banks of murmuring Rivers and ſunny Hills bedeckt with diverſity of Plants and Simples, call forth the Students from their muſing Cells, and teach them *Theory*, by diving into their Natures, contemplating their Signatures, and conſidering their Qua-

lities and various Effects: In a word, here is nothing wanting for Pleaſure, Profit, or Delight; and though the Northern parts of the County towards the Iſle of *Ely* lying ſomewhat low is moiſt and fenny, yet the gentle Gales which are frequently ſtirring, drive away all Miſts and Fogs which may ſeem to annoy it, and by their means makes it a fit Seat for the Muſes to inhabit, and we have no reaſon to complain of the Soil, ſince our wiſe Anceſtors thought good and convenient to plant a Colony here, and place one of the Eyes of our Nation in this Spot of ground, the famous and moſt glorious Univerſity of *Cambridge*, which we could not, in honour, paſs by without a Viſit.

CAMBRIDGE was formerly called *Grantbridge*, from a fair large Bridge made over the River *Grant*, which is now called *Cam*, from whence the Town it ſelf receives its Name. It is increaſed much by the Ruins of *Granceſter* ſometime a famous City, ſituate a little above a Mile from this place, and the Caſtle that is beyond the River, the Ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen, was built, as ancient Records teſtifie, in the firſt Year of *William the Conqueror*, or in the firſt Year of *William Rufus* in the Year of our Lord 1092, A Nobleman of the *Norman* Blood named *Picot*, a *Vice Comes*, or Sheriff, at the Re-

Requeſt of his Wife founded a Church to the honour of God, and Dedicated it to St. *Giles*, near unto this Caſtle, but afterwards in 1102, the Canons were removed from hence, and there is only one College beyond the Bridge ſacred to St. *Mary Magdalen*; on this ſide of it are very ſpacious Streets, adorned with fifteen ſeveral magnificent Colleges and Halls, each of which are liberally endowed with large Revenues, more or leſs, in the practice of Religion, and the dilligent purſuit of all kind of Learning; here are fifteen Churches, beſides private Chappels in every College, the chief of which is called St. *Mary's* Church, ſet a part particularly for the uſe of the Univerſity, and the Commencement is kept yearly the firſt Sunday in *July*, that the Name and famous Memory of our moſt pious Benefactors may ſtill flouriſh and be renowned, for their great Munificence and moſt memoral Acts. The Town is a Corporation, and is governed by a Mayor and Aldermen, and the Aſſizes, for the moſt part, are kept here for the County, which is very profitable to the Town, and 'tis obſervable that one High Sheriff ſerves for both the Counties of *Cambridge* and *Huntingdon*, which borders upon it; but one thing more is very noteable about it, and that is the great Fair annually kept within a Mile of it in *September*, called

by the Name of *Sturbridge*-Fair; from whence it received its Denomination is uncertain, but this is moſt ſure, that of all Fairs in *England*, 'tis the greateſt and beſt ſtored with all kind of Wares and Commodities which the *Londoners* take ſpecial care to import hither; when you are within the limits, you would rather be ready to imagine your ſelf in ſome great Town, by the variety of Shops and multiplicity of Booths, than in a wide open Feild, thoſe Booths are always built for the time in which it laſts, which is well nigh a Fortnight; neither are you preſented only with Booths upon the Land, but Booths on the Water too, there being particular Contrivances in the Boats for Rooms and ſecret retirements all covered above, for the conveniency of Strangers which reſort thither, and indeed here is always a great Reſorting of People from moſt Parts of this Nation.

Near unto *Cambridge* on the South Eaſt ſide, there appears aloft certain high Hills called *Gogmagog*. On top of them is a very large Fort, entrenched, ſtrengthened with a three-fold Rampire.

There are contained in the Shire, eight Market-Towns, and one hundred and ſixty three Pariſhes.

Having paid our Devotions, and taken a Review of that which affords ſo great variety, we, at laſt took our farewel, and biding

it

it a-dieu we betook our ſelves into its neighbouring County of

Huntingdonſhire

Is joined to *Bedfordſhire* on the South, *Northamptonſhire* on the North and Weſt, and *Cambridgeſhire* on the Eaſt. 'Tis a very fruitful County both for Corn and Graſs, and is watered by two pleaſant Rivers *Avon* and *Ouſe*. The firſt Village we arrived at in this County was *Fenny-Stanton*, but found nothing obſervable, we went from hence to

GODMANCHESTER, a very great Country-Town, and of as great a Name for Tillage; ſituate in an open Ground, of a light Mould, and bending for the Sun. There is not a Town in all *England* that hath more ſtout and luſty Husbandmen, or more Plows a going: For they make their boaſt, That they have in former time received the Kings of *England*, as they paſſed in their Progreſs this way, with Nine-ſcore Plows, brought forth in a ruſtical kind of pomp for a gallant ſhew.

Soon after King *James* the Firſt came into *England*, here the Bailiffs of the Town preſented him with ſeventy Teem of Horſes, all traced to fair new Plows, in ſhew of their Husbandry, of which when his Majeſty demanded the Reaſon, he was anſwered, *That it was their ancient Cuſtom, whenſoever any King*

of

of England *paſſed through their Town, ſo to preſent him.* Beſides they added, *That they held their Lands by that Tenure, being the King's Tenants.* His Majeſty took it well, and *Bad them uſe well their Plows, being glad he was Landlord of ſo many good Husbandmen in one Town.*

It is mention'd in Hiſtory to have been a flouriſhing City, and the old *Roman* Coins which have been digged up there do atteſt its Antiquity, and that a Biſhop did formerly reſide in this place, when it was in that condition.

HUNTINGDON is about half a Mile diſtant from this place, and is the chief Town of the County, ſituated upon the River *Ouſe*, over which ſtands a Bridge made of Stone which gives entrance into it; the Houſes are fair, and the Streets large; 'tis adorned with four Churches. and had formely an ancient Monaſtery belonging to it, ſome of the Ruins are ſtill to be ſeen. Near the River, upon a high Hill, ſtands the remains of a Caſtle which was built about the Year of Chriſt 917, afterwards *David*, King of *Scots*, waging War againſt King *Stephen* upon the account of *Maud* the Empreſs, who was his Niece, this then was given upon ſome certain Terms to the *Scotch* King, who did exceedingly beautifie and ſtrengthen it, by making ſtrong Rampers and Fortifications round about it, but

Henry

Henry the Second finding it, in proceſs of time, a Cage for Rebels and Ring-leaders to Sedition, at laſt quite demoliſhed it; from the top of the Hill is a very pleaſant Proſpect for ſome Miles. The Town is governed by a Mayor and Aldermen, and the Aſſizes are held here twice a Year for the Shire, and wants no kind of Proviſion to entertain Travellers who reſort hether out of the Northern parts, the great Road to the City of *London* lying through this Town.

In this Town, in the Year 1599, was that Uſurper and Religious Cheat *Oliver Cromwel* Born and Educated, whom though we have reaſon to curſe his very Name, and deteſt his Memory as odious and execrable, yet ſince proſperous Succeſſes of the moſt cruel Tirants, makes others inquiſitive after thoſe Perſons which they did ſo fortunately attend. It will not be amiſs to tell the World that this place gave him his firſt Being, who, *Nero* like, deſtroyed his Father and his Mother too; the Father of his Country, and his Country too, being a Murderer of the one, and a Plague to the other, who was of ſo unparallel'd and baſe a Temper of Mind from his Cradle to his Grave, that nothing could ſtay with him, or be pleaſing to him long, but what carried even the World before it Confuſion and Ruin. In this little Shire are numbred ſeventy eight Pariſhes, four Hundreds,

and

and ſix Market-Towns. We ſtayed here one Night, and the next day we went into

Northamptonſhire.

This County is ſituate in the very middle and heart (as it were) of *England*. On the Eaſt lie *Bedford* and *Huntingdonſhires*. On the South *Buckingham* and *Oxfordſhires*: Weſtward *Warwickſhire*: Northward *Rutlandſhire*, and *Lincolnſhire*, ſeparated from it by *Avon* the leſs and *Welland*, two Rivers.

It is a champion County, exceeding populous, and paſſing well furniſhed with Noblemens and Gentlemens Houſes, repleniſhed alſo with Towns and Churches; inſomuch as in ſome places there are twenty, and in others thirty Steeples with Spires or ſquare Towers within view at once.

The ſoil very fertile both for Tillage and Paſture, yet nothing ſo well ſtored with Woods unleſs it be in the further and hither ſides. But in every place, as elſwhere alſo in *England*, it is over-ſpread, and (as it were) beſet with Sheep.

THARPSTONE is twelve Miles diſtant from *Huntingdon*, has a great Market for all ſorts of Grain, and well ſtored with Inns; from hence we went to another Town called *KETTERING*, which is of much more Note than it Neighbours, by reaſon of a handſome Croſs beautified with divers Images

mages curiouſly carved; the next plaee was *HIGHAM-FERRERS*. The excellent Ornament of this place was *Henry Chichley*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who built *All-Souls* College in *Oxford*, and another here, where he placed ſecular Clerks and Prebendaries, and withal an Hoſpital for the Poor.

FOTHERING-HAY-Caſtle, environed on every ſide with moſt pleaſant Medows.

Here *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*, was beheaded.

There belongs unto this Shire three hundred twenty ſix Pariſhes.

Leiceſterſhire.

The next place of Note we went to was *Leiceſter*, the Metropolis of *Leiceſterſhire*. 'Tis more venerable for its Antiquity than its comelineſs, or preſent beauty. I find that about the Year 680, it was a Biſhop's Seat, though in few Years after the See was Tranſlated, and the Dignity being taken away from the Town, it began to go much to decay, but in the time of the *Normans* it flouriſhed exceedingly, and encreaſed mightily in Inhabitants, yet afterwards in the Reign of King *Henry* the Second it was again involved in great Calamities and Diſaſters. Here is to be ſeen an ancient Hoſpital, in the Chappel whereof *Henry*, Earl of *Lancaſter*, and *Henry*, his Son, the firſt Duke of *Lancaſter*, lie Interred, for that Duke being very Aged, and being

being willing to give ſome viſible Teſtimony of his Charity, built this Hoſpital for the Uſe and Maintenance of divers poor, aged, decreped Perſons of both Sexes; and on the other ſide, amongſt thoſe flowry Meadows which the River *Sore* enricheth with its bubling Stream, *Robert*, the crook-backt Earl of *Leiceſter*, built a Monaſtery very ſpacious and magnificent, and Dedicated it to the Virgin *Mary*, and endowed it with large Revenues. In the Chappel of this Monaſtery lay interr'd the great and puiſſant Cardinal *Woolſey*, who being at firſt a poor Man's Son of *Ipſwich* in *Suffolk*, was raiſed by King *Henry* the Eighth, for his great Parts and Learning, to the greateſt Degree of Honour in this Nation, being advanced to be Lord Chancellor of *England*, and preſented with a Cardinal's Cap from the Pope, and the unknown Incomes and Revenues, and by his great Treaſures and Mints of Money, atchieved more magnificent Acts than ever any Prelate did before him, for he erected the Royal Palace of *Hampton-Court*, beſides two famous Colleges, the one at his Native Town, and the other a moſt glorious Structure called *Chriſt-Church* College in *Oxford*; and for the height of his Living and Attendance, it is very elegantly ſet forth by the writer of his Life: But notwithſtanding he was the Favourite of his Prince, and the Darling of Fortune, and ſued to by Foreigners,

Foreigners, and his own Country-men too, as to be the only Perſon to apply to in all accounts, yet true it is, that Fortune very oft ſets great Perſons upon the Hill of Honour, thereby to precipitate them with the greater Violence; we find this lofty Cardinal could no way ſecure himſelf from the reach of fretting Envy, and learn'd by the mutability of his own Condition, for being retired into the Country, after he ſeeing his Fortunes began to ebb at Court, having the Great Seal took from him by the King's Order, and was afterwards ſent for by the Lieutenant of the *Tower* to appear before his Majeſty; and as returning out of the North to the City of *London*, in his Journy he fell ſick of a Flux at the Earl of *Shrewsbury*'s houſe in *Sheffeild*-Park, which being accompanied with a Fever did ſo weaken his Body, that when he came to *Leiceſter* Abby, which way he took, he told the Abbot, after the Solemnities of receiving him were paſt, *That, indeed, he was come to lay his Bones amongſt them*, which accordingly came to paſs, for their he died, and after his death, his Corps being inveſted by the Monks with all ſuch Ornaments as he was Profeſſed in, when he was made Biſhop and Archbiſhop, as Mitre, Croſs-King and Pall, with all other things due to his Order and Dignity, and having lain ſome few days in State, to be viſited by thoſe who had a mind

mind to pay their laſt Reſpects to his Perſon; he was buried in their Chappel dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, with great Solemnity, though all periſhed in the ruin of the Monaſtery, Subverted not long after when Popery was baniſhed from the Confines of *England*. This Town had its ſhare of Calamities in the unhappy *Civil Wars*: It is well furniſhed with all kind of Grain; it is governed by a Mayor, Aldermen and Recorder, with other inferiour Officers to attend them. The Town is ſtrengthened with ſeveral Gates, in one whereof is kept the Magazine; it is alſo adorned with divers eminent Fabricks both Sacred and Civil; the Croſs in high Street is a very excellent Structure; there are likewiſe five Churches, by that which is called St. *Martins* ſtands the new Hoſpital, being a ſtately Edifice, built and endowed by ſeveral Benefactors for the uſe of divers aged Men and Women, with a Chappel, and a Chaplain to read Divine Service, and to be aſſiſtful to thoſe poor People therein, and to this joins their publick Library, which was given for the uſe of Miniſters and Schollars who inhabit here; hard by St. *Mary*'s Church ſtands the Caſtle, where the Aſſizes are kept for the County, and by St. *Nicholas* there is a Wall, which, by the Ruins of it, ſeems to be of very great Antiquity, having ſeveral hollow places in it of an oval form, of which

the Inhabitants have ſtrange Conjectures concerning them, as if there had been ſome place in which the Pagans did offer up their Children to their blood-thirſty Idols, or that they made them here paſs through the fire, as the *Iſraelites* did to *Moloch*, but of this there is no probability at all, and theſe only being conjectural Gueſſes, I ſhall leave them, and obſerve one thing more concerning this Town. After the fatal Battel betwixt King *Richard* the Third, and *Henry*, Earl of *Richmond*, afterwards *Henry* the Seventh King of *England* in *Boſworth*-field, about the Year of our Lord 1485, in which King *Richard*, with four Thouſand Men more were ſlain, and not above ten Perſons on the other ſide. The Corps of the deceaſed King was brought to be buried there in great diſgrace, as the day before he went out in pomp; for his Body being rifled by the Souldiers, was carried naked behind a *Purſivant at Arms*, and being all over daub'd with Mire and Blood, was conveyed to the *Grey Friar's* Church, that then was within the Town, and there buried very obſcurely and meanly, whilſt *Richmond*, with joyful Acclamations, was proclaimed King in the very midſt of ſlaughtered Bodies round about.

CARLETON, all that are born there, whether it be by a peculiar Property of the Soil, or of the Water; or elſe by ſome other

ſecret Operation of Nature, have an ill favoured, untunable and harſh manner of Speech, fetching their Words, with very much ado, deep from out of the Throat, with a certain kind of wharling, the Letter *R* being very irkſome to them to pronounce.

Rutlandſhire.

It is the leaſt County of all *England*. Lying in form almoſt round like a circle, it is in compaſs ſo far about, as a Light-horſman will ride in one day.

It was called *Rutland*, as one would ſay *Red-land*, the Earth in this Shire is every where red, and ſo red, that even the Sheeps fleeces are thereby coloured red: The *Engliſh-Saxons* called *Red* in their Tongue *Roet* and *Rud*.

UPPINGHAM, a place upon an high aſcent, whence that name was impoſed, a well frequented Market Town.

The *Vale of Catmoſe*, a field full of Woods.

Okeham is in the middle of it, ſo called from Oaks.

This ſmall Shire hath Pariſh Churches fourty eight.

Lincolnſhire.

A very large County reaching almoſt three Score Miles in length, and carrying in ſome places above thirty Miles in breadth; paſſing good for yielding of Corn, and feeding of Cattel,

Cattel, well furniſhed and ſet out with great number of Towns, and watered with many Rivers, having great ſtore of Fiſh and Fowl.

BOSTON is a famous Town, ſtanding on both ſides the River *Witham*, which hath over it a wooden Bridge of great height, well frequented by means of a commodious Haven unto it: The Market-place is fair and large, and the Buildings are very beautiful; alſo a moſt ſtately Church, with a very high Tower-ſteeple, and hath as many ſteps in its ſteeple from the bottom to the top, as there are Days in the Year; which Steeple ſalutes Paſſengers and Travellers a great way off, and giveth Direction alſo to Sailers. In the Coat of *Boſton* for the Corporation, there are three Crowns relating to the three Kingdoms, the Creſt a Ram lying upon a Wool-ſack, the Ram ſignifying the great Sheep-walks in the Fens round about, and the Wool-ſack, that it was a Staple-Town; the Supporters of the Coat are two Maremaids, ſignifying that it was a Port-Town.

LINCOLN. The chief City of the County, and is large, well inhabited and frequented, it is ſituated upon the ſide of an Hill, and thence hath its Name from its Situation, or becauſe it hath been a Colony. Certain it is a Place of great Antiquity, and of a very long ſtanding; there are fourteen Churches, whereof the Cathedral is very glorious, being

not much in feriour to any, and in one of the Steples there is a very great Bell rung by ſixteen Men, called *Great Tom of Lincoln.*

'Tis governed by a Mayor and Aldermen. The Dioceſs here is the largeſt in *England*, for after three Biſhopricks were taken out of it, it contained four whole Counties, and parts of two; the whole Shire is divided into three Part, whereof one is called *Holland*, a ſecond *Keſtuen*, and the third *Lindſey*.

GRANTHAM, a Town of good reſort, adorned with a School built by *Richard Fox*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and with a fair Church, having a Spire-ſteeple of a mighty height. There are in this Shire ſix hundred and thirty Pariſhes, thirty and one Hundreds, and thirty Market Towns. We went from hence into

Nottinghamſhire.

It is limited Northward with *Yorkſhire*, Weſtward with *Darbyſhire*, and in ſome other parts with *Yorkſhire*. The South and Eaſt parts thereof are made fruitful by the River *Trent*, with other Riverets reſorting unto it.

NOTTINGHAM is built upon a Rock, and is environed by Rocks on one ſide which are waſhed by a crooked winding of a commodious River, and hath a very fair Park of the Duke of *New Caſtle*'s adjoining to it, with the Foreſt of *Shirewood* bordering upon it. The Streets are large and well paved, the Market-

Market-place very handſome and convenient, the Churches ſpatious and well contrived, and the Houſes high and ſtately, they are for the moſt part built with Brick, but ſome of them are rare pieces as well for Structure as Deſign; and, in ſhort, the whole front of their Fabrick is beautified with Sculptures and gliſtering Balconies, the Inhabitants be very deſirous of the new Modes and Draughts of Architecture. The Caſtle which is on the Weſt ſide of the Town is ſituated upon an exceeding high Rock, and is ſuppoſed to be a place of very great Antiquity, This Caſtle held out a Siege by the *Danes* againſt *Alfred*, and it was then called *Snottenham*, and now *Nottingham*. King *Edward* the Second ſtrengthened the Town by an addition of Walls, and a new Caſtle was built by *William the Conqueror* to keep the *Engliſh* in awe and ſubjection, and by Art and Nature together it became even impregnable. *Edward* the Fourth illuſtrated it with ſeveral Dwelling-houſes for Commanders and Soldiers, and indeed in the Rock upon which the Caſtle ſtands, are ſeveral ſmall Cottages hewen out of it, in which, at preſent, dwells divers poor people; and it is reported, that it never was taken until it was ſurprized by *Robert*, Earl of *Derby*, in the *Baron*'s Wars, who having once got this entered the Town, and then uſed the Townſmen according to his

his pleaſure; though I find too in the Life of King *Stephen*, that *Robert*, Earl of *Glouceſter*, invaded this Town with a great Power, and when moſt of the Townſmen were ſlain and burnt in the Churches whither they fled for refuge; there is a Story of one of them who was richer than the reſt, and being forced to return to his own houſe by the Soldiers that had taken him, to ſhew them where all his Treaſures lay, he bringing them into a Celler, and whilſt they were buſy in breaking open Locks and Coffers, conveyed himſelf away, making the Door faſt after him, and ſet the Houſe on fire, ſo that the Soldiers, being thirty in number, periſhed all in the Flames, which ketching hold of other Buildings joining to it, almoſt burnt up the whole Town: But that which makes this Caſtle moſt ſignally remarkeable, was the Diſcovery of *Roger Mortimore*, Earl of *March*, and the Impriſonment too of *David le Braſe*, King of the *Scots*, who was here confined; the relation of which I ſhall ſet down as briefly as I can.

After King *Edward* the Second had been Depoſed and Murdered by the Plots of his own Wife, Queen *Iſabella*, and King *Edward* the Third, her Son, had Reigned about four Years, a Parliament was called at *Nottingham*, where this *Roger Mortimore*, who was then the Queen's moſt eſpecial Favourite, was in

ſuch

ſuch Glory and Renown, that it was beyond all compariſon: None ſo much Lord Paramount, as the Earl of *March*: None appears in ſo great an Equippage, and attended with ſo honourable a Retinue, as the Earl of *March*; ſo that the King's Train was inferiour to his, and his Majeſty's Glory eclipſed, by the Pomp and Grandeur of one of his Nobles, for he very oft would preſume to go foremoſt, and his own Officers, and was ſo exceeding proud and haughty, as to make all Perſons cringe, and do as great Homage to him, as to Majeſty it ſelf; nay, he undertook to Order and Diſpoſe of all Perſons and Affairs to his own Will and Pleaſure; and hereupon one day he very ſharply rebuked the Earl of *Lancaſter*, the King's Couſin, for preſuming to appoint Lodgings for certain Noblemen near the Court, without his particular Licenſe and Aſſignation, and having diſlodged the Earl, with ſome other Perſons of very great Quality, and removed them a Mile out of Town, he did by this means ſo incenſe the Nobility againſt him, that they began to pry more narrowly into his Actions, and being enraged to ſee his Pride and Uſurpation of his great Prerogatives, they unanimouſly held againſt him, and gave it out amongſt the People, *That this* Mortimore *was the Queen's Gallant, and the King's Maſter, and ſought by all means he poſſibly could to deſtroy the*

Royal Blood, and to Uſurp the Crown; which Report did ſo work upon ſome of the King's moſt truſty Friends, that they got *Robert Holland*, who had a long time been Governor of the Caſtle, and knew well all the ſecret Corners therein, to ſwear Secrecy to them, and Fidelity to the King, and accordingly to aſſiſt them in thoſe Deſigns they had in hand: Whereupon one night King *Edward* lying without the Caſtle, both he, and his Friends, were brought by Torch-light through a ſecret place under ground, beginning a far off from the ſaid Caſtle, ('tis the Vault which is ſtill called *Mortimore's Hole*) till they came even to the Queen's Chamber, which, by chance, they found open; being armed with naked Swords, in they ruſhed, leaving the King in the ſame poſture at the Door; being entered into the Privy-chamber, they found the Earl of *March* undreſſed, ready to go to bed to the Queen, but they croſſed his Deſign, and cool'd his Courage, halling him away by force, upon which the Queen cried out, *Good Son, take pitty upon gentle* Mortimore, ſuſpecting her Son to be there in the company: The Keys of the Caſtle were preſently called for, and every place, withal the Furniture committed into the King's Hands, and *Mortimore* was forthwith ſent to the Tower, who, being Tried by his Peers, Arraign'd and found Guilty, was hanged upon the common

common Gallows two Days and two Nights. The Articles that were brought againſt him were divers, though his Familiarity with the Queen, his Treachery to his King, and his great Service to *David*, King of the *Scots*, was the chief, whilſt he alſo burnt the Charters by which the *Scotch* King ſtood obliged to do Homage to the King of *England*, and thereupon enſued a great War betwixt them; for King *David* being ſpurred on by the *French* King Invaded *England*, and having made a great Road into the Northern Counties, and ſpoiling and burning every where as they went along, at length, at *Durham* his Army was routed, and himſelf taken Priſoner, being firſt ſent to the Tower, afterward committed to this Caſtle, where, during his confinement, he engraved upon the Walls of his Deportment, the Hiſtory of our Saviour's Death and Paſſion, the Relicts of which are ſtill to be ſeen. After eleven Years Impriſonment, he was reſtored againſt to his Kingdom, by paying a good Ranſom for his Liberty; but before he returned, he was one of the four Kings that was nobly Treated by *Henry Picard*, a Vintner, then Lord Mayor of *London*: Theſe were the four Kings, *Edward* the Third, King of *England*; *John*, King of *France*; *David*, King of the *Scots*; and the King of *Cyprus*, together with *Edward*, *The Black Prince*, all bearing him company at the

ſame

ſame Table; this was about the Year 1358. But before I leave this Town, I cannot but take notice of one thing more memorable in our Age, this being the firſt place where King *Charles* the Firſt ſet up his Royal Standard againſt the Rebels in the late unhappy Wars, and when the King's Forces were forced to leave it, the Caſtle was quite demoliſhed. We went from hence to view the Chair of *Robin-Hood*, of which it follows.

Having pleaſured our ſelves with the Antiquities of this Town, we took Horſe and went to viſit the Well and ancient Chair of *Robin-Hood*, which is about a Mile within the Foreſt of *Shirwood*: Being placed in that Chair, we had a Cap, which, they ſay, was his, very formally put upon our Heads, and having performed the uſual Ceremonies befitting ſo great a Solemnity, we received the Freedom of the Chair, and were incorporated into the Society of that renowned Brotherhood; but that we may not receive ſuch Privileges without an honourable mentioning of the Perſons that left them to Poſterity; know, we muſt, that the Patent was bequeathed to the inferior Rangers of this Foreſt, by *Robin Hood* and *Little John*, honourable Perſonages indeed, being the chief Lords of ſome moſt renowned Robbers in the Reign of King *Richard* the Firſt: This ſame *Robin Hood* entertained one Hundred tall Men, all good

good Archers, with the Spoil he daily made himſelf Maſter of, whom four Hundred, tho' every way well Accoutred to give Battel, durſt ſcarce make an Onſet. He ſuffered no Woman to be violated, oppreſs'd, oa any ways moleſted; poor Men's Goods he ſpared, and did relieve them very liberally with what he got from the rich *Carles*: He killed none, and by this means he did, for a long time, keep up the Order of *Knight Errants*. Having, for ſome time, pleaſed our ſelves with our new Brothers that very curteouſly entertained us, we went from hence into

Yorkſhire.

The County of *York* is the greateſt Shire by far of all *England*, and is thought to be in a temperate meaſure fruitful. If in one place there be ſtony and ſandy barren ground, in another place there are for it Corn-fields, as rich and fruitful; if it be void and deſtitute of Woods here, you ſhall find it ſhadowed in another place with moſt thick Foreſts. The Length extendeth from *Hart-hill* in the South, to the Mouth of *Tees* in the North, which is near ſeventy Miles; the breadth from *Flamborough-head* to *Horn-Caſtle* upon the River *Lun* is Eighty; the whole circumference three hundred and eight Miles.

HELMSLEY, a Mannor in *Yorkſhire* hath two Parks and a Chaſe in it, ſaid to be about

146 Miles in compaſs, and had 40000 Timber-Trees, and 200 Acres of Wood. There are many Free-holders there.

The whole Shire is divided into 3 parts, which, according to the 3 Quarters of the World, are called *The Weſt-Riding*, *The Eaſt-Riding*, *The North-Riding*. *Weſt-Riding*, for a good while is compaſſed in with the River *Ouſe*, with the bound of *Lancaſhire*, and with the South limits of the Shire, and beareth toward the Weſt and South: *Eaſt-Riding* looketh to the Sun-riſing, and the Ocean, which, together with the River *Derwent*, encloſeth it. *North-Riding* reacheth Northward, hemmed in (as it were) with the River *Tees*, with *Derwent*, and a long race of the River *Ouſe*.

YORK is the fairſt City in all this County, and deſervedly reputed the Second of *England*; for its Greatneſs and Munificence, the pleaſantneſs of its Situation, the Buildings are ſtately and beautiful. The whole City is rich, glorious and honourable, both in reſpect of its being governed by a Lord Mayor, who moderates in all Caſes of Temporal Affairs, as alſo by an Archbiſhop who is Judge in all Spiritual Matters. The River *Ouſe* flowing with a gentle Stream from the North part cutteth it in twain, and divided (as it were) into two Cities, which are conjoined with a ſtone Bridge, having one mighty Arch. There is a Cathedral Church dedi-

cated

cated to Saint *Peter*, an excellent fair and ſtately Fabrick, near unto which there is the Prince's Houſe, commonly called, *The Mannour*.

York was a Colony of the *Romans*, *Ptolomey* and *Antonine*; and alſo by a piece of Money coined by the Emperour *Severus*, in the reverſe whereof we read,

COL. EBORACUM LEG. VI. VICTRIX.

Severus had his Palace in this City, and here at the hour of death gave up his laſt breath, with theſs words: *I entered upon a State every way troubleſome, and I leave it peaceable even to the* Britains.

There are many fine Seats of Perſons of Quality, by reaſon of the Pleaſantneſs of its Soil, which abounds in Plenty of all things, and for Pleaſure and Recreation it affords the moſt of any County in *England*.

In the *North-Riding* of this County is *Ounsbery-Hill*, or *Roſebery-Topping*, which mount-up a mighty height, and maketh a goodly ſhew a farre off, ſo often as the Head thereof hath his cloudy Cap on, lightly there followeth rain whence they have a proverbial Rhime,

When Roſebery-Topping *wears a Cap,*
Let Cliveland *then beware a clap.*

I could have particuliz'd ſeveral other Towns and Villages in this Shire, but what has

has been related is moſt material, and again the Volume is but ſmall, and would not bear it. In this County there are 459 Pariſhes, under which are very many Chappels, for number of Inhabitants equal unto great Pariſhes. We went from hence into the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, of which it follows.

Durham.

The chief Town; in Latin, *Dunelmum*, a County Palatine, and a Biſhop's See; 'tis ſituated upon a Hill, and encompaſſed almoſt round by the River *Were*, is alſo ſhaped in form of an Egg, and ſtrongly fortified both by Art and Nature. There is a ſtately Cathedral which makes a fine and lofty ſhew, with an high Tower in the midſt, and two Spires at the Weſt end. The County in general is very pleaſant, and rich in its Mountains with Iron and Coals, and its Vallies with Corn and Graſs: But before I leave this County, I cannot omit the mentioning of a certain place near *Derlington*, which is 3 Pits full of Water of a wonderful depth, called by the common People *Hell Kettles*, concerning which Sir *Richard Baker* in his *Engliſh Chronicles* gives this Account, That in the 24th Year of King *Henry* the Second the Earth in this place lifted up it ſelf in the manner of an high Tower, and ſo remained from Morning till Evening unmoveable, and preſently after that time

fell

fell with ſo horrible a noiſe, that it affrighted all the Inhabitants thereabouts, and the Earth ſwallowing it up made thoſe 3 deep Pits, which are ſtill to be ſeen. The next place we took notice of was

Northumberland.

The Ground appears to be very barren and rough, and is Mountainous and Rocky in many parts of it. Towards the Sea and *Tine*, by diligence and good Husbandry, it becometh fruitful, but elſwhere 'tis hard and rugged. By reaſon of the ſharpneſs of the Air, and courſneſs of the Soil, the Inhabitants are lookt upon, and eſteem'd to be a War-like People, and excellent Light-horſemen. The Nobility and Gentry of the North are of great Antiquity, and can produce more ancient Families than any other Part of *England*, many of their Gentry taking date before the Conqueſt, the reſt came in with *William the Conqueror*.

NEW-CASTLE upon TINE, (ſo called becauſe *Robert de Curtois*, Son of *William the Conqueror*, built there a New Caſtle out of the ground againſt the neighbouring *Scots*) the very Eye of all the Towns in theſe Parts, enabled by a notable Haven, which *Tine* maketh, being of that depth, that it beareth very tall Ships, and ſo defendeth them, that they can neither be eaſily toſſed with Tempeſts, nor driven upon Shallows and Shelves. The

Town

Town is ſituated on the riſing of an Hill, adorned with four Churches, and fortified with ſtrong Walls which have 7 Gates in them, with many Towers. It is wealthy, partly by entercourſe of Traffick with the *Germans*, and partly by carrying out Sea-coals, wherewith this Place aboundeth, both into foreign Countries, and alſo into other parts of *England*.

BERWICK is the utmoſt Town in *England*, and the ſtrongeſt hold in all *Britain*. It is well near compaſſed about with the Sea, and *Twede* together. Upon the Weſt of *Northumberland* the *Picts* Wall is to be ſeen of great height, and almoſt whole. There are about 46 Pariſhes in *Northumberland*.

Cumberland.

This County is like the reſt of the Northern Counties, and hath a ſharp piercing Air; the Soil is fertile, for the moſt part, both with Corn and Cattel, and in ſome parts hereof with Fiſh and Fowl. Here are likewiſe ſeveral Minerals which have of late been diſcovered, not only Mines of Copper; but Veins of Gold and Silver too have been found here, as I was credibly inform'd; and of all the Shires we have, it is accounted the beſt furniſhed with the *Roman* Antiquities. Nor it is no leſs renowned for its high Mountains than for its Mines, of which there are three, *Skiddow*, *Lanvellin* and *Caſticand*.

Caſticand, and theſe Words goes much concerning the height of them,

Skiddow, *Larvellin* and *Caſticand*
Are the higheſt Hills in all *England*.

CARLISLE, is commodiouſly Situated, and is fortified with a ſtrong Wall, Caſtle and Cittadel; the Cathedral Church there being formerly a very ſtately and magnificence Structure, adorned with rare Ornaments. Not far from this City, is a Trophy of Victory, as is ſuppoſed, called by the Country People *Long-Megg and her Daughters*, being Seventy and ſeven Stones, each of them Ten Foot high above-ground, and one of them is fifteen foot. There are in *Cumberland* 9 Market-Towns, and 58 Pariſhes.

Weſtmoreland.

It is ſo called becauſe it lieth amongſt *Moors* and high Hills, and was, for the moſt part, unmanured; ſuch barren places the Northern *Engliſhmen* call *Moors*; and *Weſtmoreland* is a Weſtern Mooriſh-county. The Air is ſharp and cold.

KENDALE-KIRKE by *Kendale*, a very great Town of Trade and Reſort, with two broad and long Streets croſſing the one over the other; a place excellent for Cloathing, and for Induſtry ſo ſurpaſſing, that in regard thereof it carrieth a great Name. For,

the Inhabitants have great Traffick, and vent of their Woollen-cloaths throughout all parts of *England*.

APELBY, memorable for its Antiquity and Situation only. It ſtandeth in a pleaſant Site, encompaſſed for the moſt part with the River *Eden*; for its Antiquity it deſerves to be counted the chief Town of the Shire. The Caſtle is the common Goal for Malefactors, and the Seſſions and Aſſizes are there kept.

In this Shire are contained 26 Pariſhes.

Lancaſhire.

It is a large, populous and well wooded County. The County Palatine of *Lancaſter* (famous for the four *Henries*, the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Kings of *England*, derived from *John Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter*,) is upon the South confined and parted by the River *Merſey*, from the County Palatine of *Cheſter*, the County of *Darbyſhire* bordering upon the Eaſt; the large County of *Yorkſhire*, together with *Weſtmorland* and *Cumberland*, being her kind Neighbours upon the *North*, and the Sea called *Mare Hibernicum* imbracing her upon the *Weſt*. Their Kine and Oxen have goodly Heads and fair ſpread Horns, and are in body well proportionate withal; but the Ground, for the generality, is Hilly and Mountainous.

MANCHESTER, a Town of great antiquity, from *Main*, a *British* Word, which ſignifieth a *Stone*: It is ſeated upon a ſtony Hill, and beneath the Town, there are moſt famous Quarries of Stone. It far excelleth the Towns lying round about it, for the Beautiful ſhew it carrieth, for reſort unto it, and for Cloathing: In regard alſo of the Mercate place, the fair Church and Colledge.

LANCASTER, or *Loncaſter* from the River *Lone*, the chief Town of this Region. I ſhall now give a ſhort Account of the Seven Wonders, which are as follows,

The First Wonder

Is at the *Divel's Arſe*, near a Village called *Caſtleton*, ſufficiently Noted for that wide Subterraneons Cavarn, known by the Name of the *Devil's Arſe*, which runs under the Hill upon which the Caſtle ſtands; and at its Entrance, it is Large and Capatious, tho' the further you go in, the more narrower it is Contracted; within the Mouth of it are ſeveral poor Cottages Erected, the top of this Cave is an exceeding great Height, and appears to the Eye as if it were Arched above and Chequer'd with diverſity of culloured Stones. At the Entrance the poor People are very ready to attend with Candles, and Lanthorns, to conduct Strangers in, tho' it belonged to *Satan's* Territories, and it

is very Dark and Slippery by reaſon of ſeveral Currants of Water which runs along the Cave, which puts a ſtop to your Journey; there is a Story of a Shepherd that paſt over all theſe Currents, and at laſt came into a very fair and delightful Meadow, which ſavours too much of a Romance to be credited; however, 'tis ſuppoſed could all theſe Waters once be gone over, there might be made ſome new Diſcoveries, but it is a diſmal place both for its Name and Nature, and hath ſo near a Relation to the Diabolical Regions.

The Second Wonder

Is *Mamtar*; 'tis a high ſteep Cliff, and from the top of which Cliff or Rock the Sand tho' the Air be never ſo Calm, doth continually trickle to the bottom Night and Day, and now and then great Stones fall down with a very great Noiſe, and do much affright the poor Neighbouring Inhabitants. On the top of it, bubbles up a Fountain which in ſome places ſtreams down the Cliff.

The Third Wonder

Is a Fountain which Ebbs and Flows like the Sea, receiving an influence from the Moon, and obſerving the ſame regular Motions by which the Ocean it ſelf continually is regulated.

The

The Fourth Wonder

Is called the *Marble Stones* by their orderly Diſpoſitions, into ſeveral rows, one row higher than another; it ſeems rather to be the contrivance of Art than of Nature, but that we ought not to Derogate from that great Parent, whoſe production are continually Rare and Unimitable.

The Fifth Wonder

Is *Elden Hole*, near unto the Fourth Wonder; 'tis reputed a bottomleſs Abyſs, and could never as yet by any Art be Fathomed: The Mouth of it is wide and craggy, but the inward receſſes contracted and intrecate. There is a Story that they let a Man down by Ropes, and Candles to light him, to give an Account of this infernal Pit, but paid dearly for his Preſumption with the loſs of his life for his Boldneſs.

The Sixth Wonder

Is *Buxtons-Well*, about two Miles from the fifth Wonder; it glories in a hot Well; 'tis incloſed in a very fair Stone Building, erected formerly by the Earl of *Shrewsbury*; the Operation is very near to that of the Croſs Bath, having two Springs of Water, the one within a hand breadth of the other, and one is Hot, the other cold as Ice.

The Seventh and laſt Wonder

Is *Pool Hole*; 'tis a Hollow Cave under a very high Rock, bearing ſome reſemblance with that by the City of *Wells*, called *Ochy Hole*, but not containing in it ſelf half ſo great Varieties. From hence we went into

Cheſhire.

It is a County Palatine, and of great Note for plenty of ſeveral Commodities; as alſo for moſt excellent Cheeſe, and the Men and Women are generally Acounted very Handſome here. There is in this County great ſtore of Salt-Springs, Mettals and Mines, and in the River *Dee* is plenty of *Salmons*; on the *South* part of *Cheſhire*, Trees are very frequently found by Diging under the Ground, which is believed have been here ever ſince *Noah*'s Flood.

The chief Town of this County is *Weſt Cheſter*, a City famous for its Antiquity and Situation, and no leſs for its Renown; 'tis Built in the form of a Quadrant, with very ſpacious Houſes, neat and uniform, and environed with a very ſtrong Wall, and hath a Caſtle ſtands upon a high Hill near the River *Dee* ſtrongly Fortified. Here are ſeveral Churches which are very Antient and goodly Fabricks, but eſpecially for the Cathedrals. The Houſes are very fairly Built, and

and along the chief Streets are Galleries or Walking-places; they call them Rows, haing Shops on both ſides, through which a Man may walk dry from one end to another.

NANTWICH, which the River *Wever* firſt viſiteth, is reputed the greateſt and faireſt built Town of all this Shire after *Cheſter*. It is called the *White-wich* or *Salt-pich*, becauſe the whiteſt Salt is there boiled. This Shire containeth 13 Market Towns, and 68 Pariſhes. We went next into

Shropſhire.

Or the County of *Salop*, is for the moſt part Rich in Corn and Cattle, and glories in in its moſt famous City of *Shrewsbury*, which is compaſſed almoſt round by the River *Severn*, having two fair Bridges upon it, and is Fortified both by Art and Nature. It is like a Horſe-ſhew in the opening place, and doubtleſs deſerves the Obſervation of all Travellers, more than any Town or City in this Nation, and is built upon the Riſeing of a Hill; the Churches are very fair and Spacious, it is inhabited with both *Welſh* and *Engliſh*, ſpeaking both Languages. One of their Rarities there is their Cakes, ſuch as cannot be made ſo well in any other place of *England*, and many things here is very obſervable, which I ſhall not mention, be-

cauſe they have been allready ſo well ſet fourth by other Pens. From hence we went into

LUDLOW, is one of the chiefeſt Towns in this County, and is of greater Antiquity than Beauty; 'tis Situated by a pleaſant River, and is famous for its Caſtle built by *Roger*, Earl of *Mountgomery*, who environed it with a Wall a Mile in compaſs; afterwards when *Robert*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and Eldeſt Son to *Mountgomery*, was taken in his Rebellion againſt *Henry* the Firſt, and was baniſhed out of the Land; the King took this Caſtle into his own Hands; after this it was given away from the Crown, by King *Henry* the Second, and came into the Family of the *Lacys* and *Mortimors*, at laſt to be the inheritance of the Princes of *Wales*. And by this means beginning to be in great requeſt, the Inhabitants erected a very large Church to make it more Famous; and in a little time, it excelled all its Neighbourhood, and out-ſhin'd them in Luſtre and Dignity; for King *Henry* the Eighth inſtituted here the Counſel of the Marches of *Wales*, in which he Ordered there ſhould be a Preſident, Secretary, Attorney and Solicitor, four Juſtices of ſome of the Neighbouring Counties of *Wales*, and as many other Privy Counſellours, as the Prince of *Wales* ſhould Elect to be Aſſiſtant to himſelf in this

Court,

Court, being erected for his own particular Uſe and Service. We ſtaid in this Town but two Nights, and went from hence into

Staffordſhire.

Is very Rich in Paſture and Cattle, and enriched by the River *Trent*, *Trigenta* as ſome will have it; becauſe there are Thirty ſeveral Streams or Rivolets which run into it, or Thirty ſeveral ſorts of Fiſh which Swims within its Streams: However, 'tis very Advantageous to the whole County; the firſt Town of Note we came to in this County was

STAFFORD is ſituated on a pleaſant Soil, ſweet Air, Environed with a Wall, and Fortified with Gates, and adorned with two Churches, and a Spacious Free-School, and a large Market-place, and the Houſes very Handſome and Beautiful; it is Governed by a Mayor and Aldermen; not far from the Town are to be ſeen the Ruins of an old Caſtle, Situated upon a Hill, heretofore belonging to the Barons of *Stafford*.

LICHFIELD. This City is low Seated, of good Largeneſs, and Fair withall, divided into two parts with a ſhallow pool of clear Water; which Parts notwithſtanding join in one by the means of two Bridges, or Cauſeys, made over, that have their Sluces made, to let out the Water.

It

It was beautified with a very goodly Cathedral Church, which being round about compaſſed with a fair Wall-Caſtle-like, and garniſhed beſides with fair Houſes of Prebendaries, and with the Biſhop's Palace alſo, mounting up on high with three Pyramids or Spires of Stone, making a lovely ſhew, and for elegant and proportional Building it did yield to few Cathedral Churches, but is now demoliſhed. There are accounted an Hundred and Thirty Pariſhes in this Shire. We went next into

Warwickſhire.

It is bounded on the *Eaſt-ſide* with *Northamptonſhire*, *Leiceſterſhire*, and the *Watling-ſtreet*-way; on the *South* with *Oxfordſhire* and *Gloceſterſhire*; on the *Weſt* for the greateſt part with *Worceſterſhire*; and on the *Northſide* with *Staffordſhire*. It is divided into a plain Champion, and a woody Country; which parts the River *Avon*, running crookedly from *North-Eaſt* to *South-Weſt*, doth after a ſort ſever one from the other.

WARWICK is the principal Town of the whole Shire. It ſtandeth over the River *Avon* upon a ſteep and high Rock, and all the Paſſages into it are wrought out of the very Stone. It ſtands in a dry and fertile Soil, having the benefit of rich and pleaſant Medows on the *South* part, with the

lofty

lofty Groves and ſpacious Thickets of the Woodland on the *North*. It hath a very ſtrong Caſtle, the ſeat in times paſt of the Earls of *Warwick*, the Town it ſelf is adorned with fair Houſes.

COVENTRY. It is a City very commodiouſly Seated, large, ſweet and neat, was fortified with a ſtrong Wall, and is ſet out with right goodly Houſes; among which there riſe up on high two Churches of rare Workmanſhip, ſtanding one hard by the other, and matched (as it were) as concurrents; the one conſecrated to the *Holy Trinity*, the other to Saint *Michael*. One and the ſelf ſame Biſhop carried the name both of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*.

Leofrick, the firſt Lord of this City, being much offended and angry with the Citizens, oppreſſed them with moſt heavy Tributes, which he would remit upon no other condition, at the earneſt ſuit of his Wife *Godina*, unleſs ſhe would her ſelf ride on Horſeback Naked through the Greateſt and moſt inhabited Street of this City; which ſhe did indeed, and was covered with her fair long Hair, and alſo a Proclamation was publiſh'd, commanding all People to keep cloſe within their Houſes, as alſo their Doors and Windows ſhut, no Perſon on pain of Death to appear in that Street, nor ſo much as to look into it, whether out of a Window or

other-

otherwiſe; upon which, as ſhe was riding along Naked, one Man more curious than Ordinary, ventures to peep out of a Garret Window, and being immediately diſcovered, was Apprehended and Hang'd, as by the Effigies of a Man, that is continually kept up as a *Memorandum*, in a full proportion, looking out of a Garret Window, and called by the Inhabitants, *Peeping Jack*: And thus ſhe did ſet free her Citizens of *Coventry* from many Payments for ever.

At *Gosford*-Gate there hangeth to be ſeen a mighty great Shield-bone of a wild Bore, (or rather of an Elephant, being not ſo little as a yard in length) which *Guy* of *Warwick* ſlew in Hunting, when he had turned up with his Snout a great Pit or Pond, which is now called *Swanſewell*, but *Swineſwell* in times paſt. In this County there are an Hundred and Fifty Eight Pariſh Churches.

Worceſterſhire.

At the firſt entring on the Confines of this Shire, we found it a very Healthfull and plentiful County: One part is of Note for its excellent Cheeſe, but moſtly for its great number of Pear-trees growing all along the very Hedges, of which the Inhabitants make a very pleaſant Drink, called *Perry*; 'tis likewiſe very full of Salt Pits, and hath formerly been admir'd for the abundance of Salt-

Salt-Springs, which have very oft been diſcovered in this County; but that which makes it moſt renowned, is the River *Severn*, which ſtreams along the County. This, as alſo the River *Avon*, which comes out of *Warwickſhire*, are well repleniſhed with all ſorts of *Fiſh*, but more particularly ſeem to have been deſigned on purpoſe, as Stews and Ponds for the preſervation of *Lampreys*; a Fiſh of great Eſteem in that Country, and ſent far and near as a very great preſent throughout divers parts of *England*. They are called *Lampreys*, from the Latin word *Lampretra*, as if they had their Denomination from licking of Rocks; they are like Eels, ſlippery and blackiſh, however on their Bellies they are of a blewiſh Collour; in the Spring they are moſt wholeſome and ſweet, for in the Summer the part which is to them inſtead of a Back-bone, waxeth very hard: Naturaliſt obſerve that theſe Fiſh receive and let in Water at ſeven Holes, for that they have no Gills viſible at all; the *Romans* allways thought this a very Noble Diſh, and when any Perſon of Quality deſired a Sumptuous Feaſt, he would be ſure to be provided with theſe; and the *Italians* at this day are very much delighted with them, and upon that Account are very exquiſite in their Dreſſing of them, and conſequently by their Cookery, make them exceeding delicate to

the

the taſte. The firſt Town of Note we came to in this County, was the City of

WORCESTER, It is the chief City of this County, and gives its Name to it; the River *Severn*, which in other parts of the County runs along in a ſwift Currant here, glides more ſoftly with a more gentle Stream, admiring as it were this City as it paſſeth by. It is famous both for its Antiquity and Beauty, 'tis ſuppoſed that the *Romans* built it, at that time when they firſt planted Cities on the *Eaſtern*-ſide of the *Severn*, to hinder the Incurſion of the *Britains*, who were on the other ſide, even as they did on the *South*-ſide of the *Rhine* in *Germany*, to repreſs the *Germans*, and keep them within their own Boundaries. 'Tis ſituated partly upon the brow of a Hill, riſing with a gentle Aſcent, and hath a very fair Bridge over the River, and is of great Repute by Reaſon that the Citizens are generally great Clothiers. The Houſes are Neat and well Built, the Streets clean and well Paved, the Churches in Number many, in Order and Beauty excellent, but eſpecially, the Cathedral built many Hundred Years ſince; in this Church are divers ſmall Pillars, all of pure Marble, which ſtand in Rows, and do uphold that vaſt Bulk and Fabrick, ſomewhat ſtrange to ſee the Body larger then the Supporters, that ſo ſmall props ſhould be able to bear

up

up ſo great a Weight. This City hath ſuffered great Calamities by Fire, having almoſt been quite Burnt up by the *Danes* three times, and in the Year 1113. by an unknown Caſualty, and once again in the Reign of King *Stephen*: And, ſure I am, 'tis not long ſince it fell into the Hands of ſome Barbarous and mercileſs Rebells, who were as raging as the Flames, and whoſe Fury was as unquenchable as the Fire. Witneſs the grevious Preſſures it groaned under for its Loyalty, Love and Obedience to the King in the Year 1651. For here it was, That after His Majeſties long Exile, he arrived with an Army of *Scots* and ſome *Engliſh* the 22*d*. of *Auguſt*, and by the Aſſiſtance of the Citizens beat out the Soldiers, who kept it for the *Common-wealth*, and being Proclaim'd by the Mayor that then was, and one of the Sheriffs, King of *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*; nevertheleſs was attended with the ſame ill Fortune and Succeſs which had been too long his Attendance. And having but a ſmall Army in compariſon of the numberleſs Number of Rebells that were poured in upon him, was totally Defeated; in this City ſeveral of his Nobles ſlain and took Priſoners, the reſt forced to fly for their Lives, and himſelf conſtrained to make his Eſcape as privately as he could, and to betake himſelf into a

Wood

Wood in *Staffordſhire*, where he hiding himſelf in the Shady Bows of a well ſpread Oak, he found more pitty and ſecurity from the Trees and Woods, than from his own unnatural and Bloody Subjects; who for the fear of God by whom Kings Reign, as well as their Allegiance which they have ſworn to him, ought to have been his continual Protection and Safe-good: However, 'tis reſtor'd again to its Luſtre, and like the *Phenix* is raiſed again out of the Aſhes to its native Splender and Magnificence, being ſtill Governed by a Mayor, two Sheriffs, and a Court of Aldermen, with other Officers fit to preſerve it in that Bravery, to which it hath now attained. From hence we went next into

Herefordſhire.

Having ſufficiently ſatisfied our ſelves with the Varieties of that City, we came into the Confines of the *Eaſtern* part of *Herefordſhire*, which is very Rocky and Mountainous at the firſt; but having paſſed thoſe Rocky parts, we began to find the County more pleaſant to the Eye. We diſcovered it to be a fertile Soil, the Vallies thick with Corn, and the Meadows abounding with Graſs, and well watered with Rivers, the Hills covered with Sheep, and the Hedges full of Apple-trees, which bear a ſort of

Fruit

Fruit, called *Red Streaks*, of which they make the beſt Cyder in *England*; in a word, we found it according to the uſual report which is made of it, to yield to no County in this Nation for three *W. W. W.* Wheat, Wool and Waters, to which formerly might have been added Wood, but the Iron Works have deſtroyed it very much, and made it now become leſs plentiful. The firſt Town of Note we came to in this County was

LEOMSTER, Is a Town of great Requeſt in this County, and is of great Antiquity: Some are of an Opinion, that it received its Denomination from *Linen*, *Hemp* or *Flax*; becauſe, that grows thereabouts in plenty, but it may be ſo called from *Lana*, becauſe it is reported to have the beſt Wool known by the Name of *Leomſter Ore*, and is ſaid to make the fineſt Cloth in *England*, and as its Wool makes the fineſt Cloth, ſo doth its Wheat the pureſt Bread; and they ſay hereabouts, that for *Leomſter* Bread, and *Weobly* Beer, none can Compare. Concerning the Town it is Situated in a pleaſant Valley, and is Governed by a Bayliff and Aldermen, and is Adorned with a very handſome Hall, for the diſpatching of publick Affairs. We went from hence to

HEREFORD, The chief City hereof, is Situated almoſt in the Middle of the County, and Watered by two pleaſant Ri-

vers *Wye* and *Lugg*, which by their happy Union not far from this City, advance her Felicity and enrich her Soil: Antiquaries are of an Opinion, that this City had its Riſe from *Ariconium*, which at this Day hath no form at all of a Town, as having been over-turned by an Earthquake, as ſome do imagine it to have been in this Place, which they now call *Lencheſter*, ſome three Miles diſtant from this City, which they conceive to be ſo from the Ruines of old Walls that are here to be ſeen, as likewiſe from four ſquare Pareing Stones and thick Bricks, as well as ſeveral Roman Coins digged up in the Earth, though now all grown over with Trees, Buſhes and Brambles: We obſerved when we went to Viſit this place, we ſaw ſeveral peices of an old Wall, which do Argue the place to continue in it very great remains of Antiquity; however, her Siſter *Hereford*, which now is Beautiful by the pains of others, claims rightly the Pre-eminence before all other places in this County, wanting nothing for Pleaſure and Profit to make her Renowned. She is thought firſt to have ſhewn her Head in the time of the *Saxon*, and it is ſuppoſed to have received great Helps and Increaſe by Religion, and the Martyrdom of *Ethelbert*, King of the *Eaſt Angels*, who when he courted the Daughter of *Offa*, King of the *Mercians*, was treacherouſly

cherouſly put to death by *Quendred*, *Offa*'s Wife; hereupon, being Regiſtered for a Martyr, he had a Church built and dedicated to him by *Milfred*, a petty King of this County, which after the Eſtabliſhment of a Biſhop's See, it grew to great Wealth and Honour, and is thought never to have ſuffered any Misfortune until *Edward the Confeſſor*'s time, when *Griffith*, Prince of *South Wales*, and *Algarus* had raiſed a Rebellion againſt King *Edward*, and led away Captive the Biſhop, Sacked the City, and burnt the Cathedral; afterwards the *Normans*, at the Eaſt end of the Church by the River *Wye*, built a ſtrong Caſtle, and fortified the City with a Wall, and by the Trench near the Caſtle, is a very fine Spring called St. *Ethelbert*'s *Well*. Within this City are four Pariſh-Churches, and Biſhop *Reinelin*, in the Reign of King *Henry* the Firſt, founded the Cathedral which now is, being a beautiful and magnificent Structure, adorned with divers ancient Monuments of Biſhops and Abbots. The City is governed by a Mayor, (who is annually Sworn upon *Michaelmas-Day*, 12 Aldermen, a Recorder, and divers Common-Councel-Men, and by their Charter have Privileges for particular Companies and Societies amongſt themſelves, who have ſeveral diſtinct Halls and Petty-laws Enacted, for Regulating and Ordering their Affairs in Trade. It hath three Markets a-

Week, in which there are plenty of Corn, and all ſorts of Proviſions.

About two Miles from this County ſtands *Rotheram*, as formerly belonging to the Family of *Boddenham*, now in the Poſſeſſion of the Family of *Van Arker*, and is one of the delightfulleſt and ſweeteſt Seats in all the County, having a ſpacious Park before it, the River *Nye* behind it, pleaſant Meadows on the one ſide, and fruitful Tillage on the other; and having had ſuch great plenty of Apple-trees belonging to it, as I have been credibly informed by thoſe that then knew it, That take but one Apple from each Tree, it would make a Hogſhead of Cyder.

Concerning ſome remarkable Things in this County, *&c.* *BONE-well* near *Richard*'s Caſtle, we went to viſit, to take ſome notice of Nature, who is never more curious than in her Water-works, preſented us with another new Rarity; a Well called *Bone-well*, in the Water whereof are always bubling up ſeveral little Bones, like Bones of Fiſhes, and altho' they which be upon the Surface are, with as great care as can be, taken off, yet others will immediately ſucceed in their room.

HOPTON's-well is not far from this, the Water whereof is found very effectual for the Curing of ſeveral Maladies which have ſeized upon Poor, Languiſhing, Decriped Mortals; it hath likewiſe been obſerved to be

be very good for the reſtoring of Eye-ſight to the Blind, and is alſo of great uſe in ſtrengthening the Limbs of weak Perſons.

SUTTON WALLS. Amongſt the other Varieties we were entertanied with in this County, there were ſome Remains of Antiquity, called *Sutton walls*: Near to the Village of *Marden*, are the Ruins of ſome antient great Buildings, in all probability, ſuppoſed to be the Manſion-houſe of *Offa*, when *Rencheſter* flouriſhed, or, at leaſt, when *Hereford* was but in its Infancy: This *Offa* being King of the *Mercians*, having invited *Ethelbert*, King of the *Eaſt-Angles* into his Palace under colour and pretence of beſtowing his Daughter upon him in Marriage; by the Councel of his ambitious Wife (in hopes to ſucceed him in his Kingdom,) baſely and treacherouſly cauſed his Head to be ſtricken off, by one *Grimbert*, his Servant, and his Body being buried on the Banks of the River *Lugg*, was afterwards removed to *Hereford*, and over it was built a Cathedral by King *Milfred*, which was ſince dedicated to St. *Ethelbert*. Having ſufficiently recreated our ſelves with all the pleaſure, paſtimes and rarities in this County, we began to think to return towards *London*, and went from this City to a place called *Roſs*, in this County, a Town noted for its famous Houſes of Slates and Stones, as alſo for a great number

of Blackſmiths, hammering out their living upon their Anvells, and when we were paſt that Town we ſoon came into the Confines of *Glouceſterſhire*, of which hereafter.

Glouceſterſhire.

Being within the Confines of this County, we found it moſt fertile, watered by the River *Severn*, and be-ſet with Woods and thick Groves; 'tis happy in the enjoyment of all things which are neceſſary for the Uſe and Service of Man; the very Hedges and Land are well ſtored with Apples and Pear-trees, and their fragrant bluſhing Colour invites the wandering Travellers to refreſh himſelf with their moſt Wholeſome Juices: And as Concering this County in General, the Towns ſtands thick together in moſt parts of this County, and ſo 'tis populous; the Houſes numerous, and well built, the Churches fair and handſome and ſo 'tis honourable; but that which is one of the greateſt Bleſſings of all is, the River *Severn*; there is not any River in all our Nation for its Channel broader, for a Stream Swifter, and for Variety of Fiſh better ſtocked, though ſometimes it overflows the Banks, and when it hath roved a great way it retires back again, as it were, triumphing over the Conqueſt of the Land. This River *Severn*, or *Sabrina*, was ſo called from *Sabenia*,

Sabenia, a fair Lady, concerning whom there goes this Story; *Loarnie*, the eldeſt Son of *Brutus*, who came firſt into *Britain*, took to Wife the Daughter of the Duke of *Cornwall*, but notwithſtanding this he kept a very beautiful Miſtriſs, and by her he had a Daughter, whom he named *Sabenia*; whereupon he grew ſo enamoured of her, that after the Death of his Father-in-law, the Duke of *Cornwall*, he put a way his Lawful-Wife, and Wedded his Miſtriſs; his Wife was ſo extreamly netled at this, that ſhe immediately repaired into *Cornwall*, and made her Complaint there amongſt her Friends and Relations, and having gathered a great Power to revenge her Injury, ſhe fought with her Husband *Loarine*, and Slew him, and buried him at *Trynobant*, or *London*, afterwards executed her Revenge ſtill in the higheſt Degree: She took the Lady, with her fair Daughter *Sabenia* too, and drowned them both in this River. The firſt place of Note we came to in this County was the City of

GLOCESTER. This City is well ſeated, and as well inhabited, and of a conſiderable Trade by reaſon of the *Severn*, which being Navigable, Boats of great Burden come up to their Key ſide loaded with ſeveral Commodities. 'Tis governed by a Mayor and Aldermen, and is adorned with ſe-

veral fair Churches, amongſt which the Cathedral is the chief and moſt glorious, Erected by *Alfred*, Archbiſhop of *York* and Biſhop of *Worceſter*, it hath been, by the charity of good Benefactors, much enlarged. King *Edward* the Second lies here Interred under a Monument of Alablaſter, and in the Quire under a wooden painted Tomb lies *Robert*, the Eldeſt Son of *William the Conqueror*, who was deprived both of his Life and Kingdom by his younger Brother. Here is likewiſe to be ſeen the Monument of *Lucius*, the firſt *Chriſtian King* that ever was in *England*, about the Year 179. The Pillars of this Church are of an extraordinary thickneſs, ſcarce to be parallel'd in any Church in *England*; but that which makes it more remarkable, is a place at the Eaſt end of the Quire called *The Whiſpering-place*, 'tis a Pentagone-Arch in the form of a Semicircle 30 Yards in circuit, and ſo rare a piece of Art, That if any Perſon ſtands at one end of it, and whiſpers never ſo ſoftly, he that lays his Ear to the other end will diſcover diſtinctly the Words he ſpeaks. Then next Town of Note we went to was

TEWKSBURY, a Market-Town of good Note, and of a great Trade for Cloth and Stockins. 'Tis ſituated amongſt the pleaſant Rivers, *Severn* on the one ſide enricheth it, on the other ſide *Avon*, and another ſmall River

River which comes from the Eaſt, over each whereof ſtands Bridges which give entrance into it. It hath been counted famous for the great Battel fought here between the Houſe of *York* and *Lancaſter* utterly Subverted; In the Reign of King *Henry* the Third, there is a ſtory of a *Jew* that lived in this Town Recorded, That falling into a Jakes, or Privy, on the Sabbath, or *Saterday*, by no means, for Reverence of that Day, ſuffer any Helping-hands to come and pluck him out of that unpleaſant Hole, whereupon the then Earl of *Glouceſter* having ſome Intilligence of his refractory Sullenneſs, gave a ſtrick Charge that no one ſhould dare to take him out on the *Sunday*, for the Reverence of that Day, and ſo the poor Circumſized-Wrecth periſhed in that moſt Loathſom Dugeon through his own folly. This was about the year 1259. The next place of note we went to was

CICITER, which the River *Ornus*, or *Churne*, Riſing amongſt the Woods near *Corbely*, is very commodious for Mills. This Place doth appear to have been of great Antiquity and Renown, The *Britiſh* Chronicles ſhew that this Town was burnt, being ſet on fire by a Company of Sparrows through an Invention deviſed by one *Gurmund*; certain it is, that the Inhabitans ſhew a Mount below the Town which they report this *Gurmund* did caſt up, they corruptly call it *Gurmund's*

Tower

Tower. Hear is likewiſe to be ſeen ſome ruinated Wall of an old Abby; 'tis now beautified with a very handſome Church having a high ſpired Steeple, and a Market once a week. Many other things are very obſerveable, which will be too tedious to relate. We went from hence to

FAIREFORD, a place well known for its curious Church-Windows, in which are moſt rarely pourtrayed in Painted-glaſs, the whole hiſtory of the Bible. From hence we went into

Oxfordſhire.

Which being once entered into, we could not ſufficiently enough admire the pleaſantneſs of the Soil: There it is that *Cerces* beſtowes her Gifts moſt Liberally upon the Labours of Husband-men: There it is that the Meadowes are garniſhed with variety of Plants, allure and intice the induſtrious and ſtudious Herbaliſts into a more ſtrict Inquiry of Names, Natures and Properties there; 'tis where the Hills are adorned with ſhady Woods, and afford moſt delightful Bows to the waried Students, whilſt the Silver-ſtream'd-Rivers with their Murmures nimbly courſing along, do whet their fancies, and ſcrew up their Intellectuals to the higheſt pitch. The firſt Town of Note we came to in this County was.

Buxford.

Is a Town of good Note, ſituated, as it were, on the ſide of a Hill very pleaſantly, and if we will give Credit to ancient Records, 'tis ſtoried, That *Cuthred*, King of the *Weſt Saxons*, when he was no longer able to bear the ſevere Tributes and Exactions of *Ethelbald*, King of the *Mercians*, who did moſt cruelly oppreſs him, and began to ſuck the very Blood and Marrow of his Subjects, came into the Field againſt him, and in a pitcht Battle routed him totally, taking from him his Banners on which was painted a golden Dragon, and ſo raiſed his Subjects from their Tributary-Vaſſalage. The next place we came to was.

OXFORD, a Ford for Oxen to paſs over, as is called by the *Germans*, *Oxhenfurt*. It hath a moſt healthy Air, and commodious ſituation, and is well adorned with private Structures, as alſo with goodly and magnificent Colleges and Halls, and is thought, by Antiquaries, to have been a place of publick Study before the learned *Saxon* King *Alfred*'s time, who very much angmented it out of his Princely Favour and Love to Learning and Religion. It boaſts in *Univeſity-College*, founded, at firſt, by King *Alfred*, afterwards re-edified by *William*, Arch-Deacon of *Durham*, or, as others write, by *William*, Biſhop

Biſhop of *Durham*, in the Twelfth Year of *William the Conqueror*, and of *New-College*, built by *William* of *Wickham*, Biſhop of *Winchester*, and the Magnificence *Chriſt Church*, erected by Cardinal *Woolſey* in the Reign of *Henry* the Eighth. This City is adorned with 22 Colleges, beſides the curious Fabrick of the Schools, and the admirable Structure of the Theatre, built at the ſole Coſt and Charges of the moſt Reverend Father in God, *Gilbert*, late Lord-Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; the famous Library, not much inferiour to the *Vatican* at *Rome*; the delightful Phyſick-Garden, repleniſhed with divers both of Foreign and Domeſtick Plants, ſurrounded with a ſtrong ſtone Wall at the ſole Expence of the Right Honourable *Henry*, Earl of *Danby*, together with all the Cuſtoms, Privileges, Offices and Dignities, which are already elegantly ſet forth by the ingenious Author of the *Preſent State of* England: And as concerning the South ſide of this County, What can be more pleaſant than *Thamiſs*? branching it ſelf forth into ſeveral Veins, gives refreſhment to ſeveral parts of this County; at laſt, by ſeveral Turnings and Windings, lodgeth it ſelf again in its natural Courſe. We went from hence to.

DORCHESTER. It ſeems to be a Town of great Antiquity, and is credibly reported that this was formerly a Biſhop's ſee, which

which was Tranſplanted from this place to *Lincoln* by *William the Conqueror*'s diſlike, that the Biſhop's Seat ſtood in ſo ſmall a City, from which time it began to decline into a low and mean Condition, and is now only famous for its venerable Relicts and Ruins, and for the mutable Union of the two noted Rivers *Tama* aud *Iſis*, which here unanimouſly embrace each other. From hence we went to *Hendly*, in this County, of which it follows.

HENDLY, which the *Thames*, after it hath fetch'd a handſome compaſs, enricheth with its ſilver ſtreams, the Inhabitants herein being moſt of them Bargemen, and get good Livelihoods by carrying of Corn and Wood out of the neighbouring Counties to *London*; there is now a very large and ſtrong Timber-bridge over the River, which, they ſay, was formerly arched, and of Stone, but whether this be the Bridge that the *Romans* went over, when *Caſar* purſued the *Britains* who fled into theſe Parts, is hard to determine; however it is very probable that this was the place. We went from hence into.

Buckinghamſhire, or Bucks.

Which might poſſibly be ſo called from Beech-trees, there being ſuch great plenty in that County; or likely from a Country in *Germany*

Germany called *Buchonia*, from its great plenty of thoſe kind of Trees. The County generally is of a plentiful Soil, and paſſing full of Inhabitants, who chiefly employ themſelves in grazing of Cattle. There is ſtore of Mutton and Beef.

WICKHAM, or *Weicombe*, ſituated above a pleaſent Valley, by which runs a-long the Currant of a ſmall Rivolet, and poſſibly from this ſituation it might take its Name, for *Combe*, in the *Saxon* Language, ſignifies a *Valley*, and *Wick*, any Turning or Winding of a River or Sea. 'Tis a Town for Largeneſs and Buildings not much inferiour to any throughout the Shire, and hath a Mayor and Aldermen. It is a place well known for the abundance of Bone-lace that is made here, which brings good Advantage and Profit to the Inhabitants. The next Town we arrived at was.

BEACONSFIELD, a Town better known for that it was formerly the Inhabitants by Succeſſion to the Lord *Scudamore*, than for any thing it contains in it ſelf. We tarried not long here, but went to.

UXBRIDGE, formerly called *WOXBRIDGE*, a Town built of latter times, and well ſtored with Inns. We paſt from hence to ſee ſome part of *Harfordſhire* and *Bedfordſhire*, which Counties we found very rich in Corn and Cattle; but in relation to theſe Counties,

Counties, and their renowned Towns of *Bedford*, *Dunſtable*, and St. *Albans*, and divers other Towns, they having been ſo well ſet forth by others, I ſhall forbear mentioning them. We went to.

WARE in *Hartfordſhire*, where we tarried two Nights. This Town, according to Writers, was built by *Edward* the Second, King of the *Weſt Saxons*, in the Year 914. 'Tis wartered by the River *Ley*, and hath a great Market for all ſorts of Grain; it is populous, and well Inhabited by Perſons of very good Quality, and lying in the great Road to *London*, is frequented conſtantly by Perſons of all Degrees; and altho' *Hartford* be the Eye of the County, 'tis now inferiour to this place; but the moſt remarkable thing in *Ware* is the *New-River*, or Aqueduct, conveyed above 20 Miles together in a continued Channel from this Place to *Iſlington*, from whence the Water thereof is diſperſed in Pipes laid a-lond in the ground for that purpoſe, into abundance of Streets, Lanes, Courts and Alleys of this City and Suburbs of *London*; the great Contrivance whereof all the Citizens have daily Experience, and ought to immortalize the Name of their Inventor Sir *Hugh Middleton*, who beſtowed this moſt excellent Gift upon them, and Conſummated this good Work ſo uſeful and beneficial to the City at his own proper Coſt

and

and Charges. I have not mention'd the County of Surrey diſtinctly as yet, and indeed, had almoſt forgot it, but I will give ſome brief relation of it, tho' not in its proper place.

Surrey.

From the Weſt it boundeth partly upon *Barkſhire* and *Hantſhire*; from the South upon *Suſſex*; and from the Eaſt on *Kent*; towards the North it is watered with the River *Thames*, and by it divided from *Middleſex*.

It is a County not very large, yet wealthy enough, where it beareth upon *Thames*, and lieth as a plain and champion Country.

FERNHAM, ſo named of much Fern growing in that place.

GUILFORD, a Market Town well frequented, and full of fair Innes.

KINGSTONE, a very good Market Town for the bigneſs, and well frequented. It had begining from a little Town more ancient than it of the ſame name, in which, when *England* was almoſt ruinated by the *Daniſh* Wars, *Æthelſtan*, *Edwin* and *Ethelſtred* were crowned Kings upon an open ſtage in the Market place, whence it was called *Kingſtone*.

SHENE, ſo called of its ſhining brightneſs, now *Richmond*, wherein the moſt mighty Prince, King *Edward* the Third, when he

he had lived sufficiently both to glory and nature, died.

King *Henry* the Seventh built it, and gave it that name of *Richmond*, of the Title he bore, being Earl of *Richmond*, before he obtain'd the Crown of *England*. He had scarce finished this new work, when in this place he yeilded unto Nature, and ended his Life. Here Queen *Elizabeth* also died.

CROIDON, there was the Archbishop's House of *Canterbury*: There are Charcoles.

LAMBETH, *Canutus*, the Hardy King of *England*, there amidst his Cups yeilded up his vital Breath. It is the Palace of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

This County hath in it an hundred and forty Parish Churches.

I have been both in North *and* South Wales, *of which other Pens have already set forth, so that I do not intend to deliver any thing to the Publick that hath been already set forth by others, but only give a short Account of several things very observable, not yet set forth by any.*

WALES.

Flintshire.

THe Air is healthful, without any Fogs or Fenny-Vapours, and the People generally are very Aged and hearty. The Snow lies here very long upon the Hills; the County affords great plenty of Cattel, but they are ſmall; Millſtones are alſo digged up in theſe Parts, as well as in *Angleſey*. Towards the River *Dee* the Fields bears, in ſome places, Barley, in others Wheat, but generally throughout Rye, with very great encreaſe, and eſpecially the firſt Year of their breaking up their Land, and afterward two or three Crops together of Oats.

Holy-Well, or St. Winifrid's-Well.

This County is moſt remarkable for a little Village called *Holy-Well*, where is the Well of St. *Winifrid*, ſo famous for the ſtrange Cures which have been wrought by the Vertue of it, as it is ſuppoſed; the Water hereof is extream cold, and hath likewiſe a very great Stream that flows from it, which is preſently able to drive a Mill; the Stones which are at bottom being of a ſanguine colour, are believed to receive that colour from the Drops of Blood which trickled down

down from her Body, when she was here beheaded, by the bloody Tyrant that would have ravished her, and the Mos which grows upon the sides, and bears a very fragrant Smell, is averred to have been the product of her Hair, though I find, by some we brought away with us, that in process of time it loseth all its sweetness. Over the Well stands a Chappel dedicated to her built of Stone, after a curious manner, to which, formerly, was much resorting by Pilgrims, who came hither out of blind Devotion, and the generality of the Commonalty hereabouts do believe, That this Martyred-Virgin, and the great Miracle that was wrought by St: *Benno*, who restored her to life again, as they say, by claping on her head immediately, after it was cut off, upon her Shoulders, which Relation those Inhabitants thereabouts do verily believe to be true. So having made some small stay here, in which time we conversed with the *Welshmen*, and gathered up a true Account of this County, which was as follows.

Radnorshire.

In the East and South parts thereof 'tis more fruitful than the rest, but is uneven and rough with Mountains, yet it is well stored with Woods, watered with running Rivers, and, in some places, with standing

Pools; the Air is very cold and ſharp, becauſe the Snow lying long unmelted under the ſhady Hills and hanging Rocks, whereof there are many, and upon the Borders of it which lies next to *Herefordſhire*, runs a-long a famous Ditch, which *Offa*, King of the *Mercians*, with great toil and labour cauſed to be caſt up from *Dee* mouth to *Wye* mouth, for the ſpace of 90 Miles, to ſeparate the *Britains* from the *Engliſh*: Several other things there are very obſervable, which are too tedious to relate.

Brecknockſhire.

Lies beneath *Radnorſhire*. It is thick with Hills, and fruitful in the Valleys.

MOUNTH-DENNY, three Miles from *Brecknock*, is a Hill ſo called, that hath its top above the Clouds, and if a Cloak, or Hat, or the like, be thrown from the top of it, it will never fall, but be blown up again, nor will any thing deſcend but Stones or Mettals, or things as heavy.

LYNSARATHAN-MERE, two Miles Eaſt from the ſame place is a Mere called *Lynſarathan*, which (as the People dwelling there ſay) was once a City, but the whole City was ſwallowed up by an Earthquake, and this Water, or Lake, ſucceeded in the place; they ſay likewiſe, That at the end of Winter, when after a long Froſt, and the Ice of this Lake breaks, it makes a fearful noiſe like

like Thunder, poſſibly becauſe the Lake is encompaſſed with high ſteep Hills which pen in the ſound, and multiply it; or elſe the ground may be hollow underneath, or near the Lake.

LIVENNY-River. Through this Lake runs a River called *Livenny*, without mixture of its Waters, as may be perceived both by the Colour of the Water, and alſo by the Quantity of it, becauſe it is no greater afterwards, than when it entered the Lake.

CADIER-ARTHUR, or *Arthur's Chair*, a Hill ſo called on the South ſide of this County; from the Tops reſembling the form of a Chair, proportionate to the Demenſions of that great and mighty Perſon; upon the top whereof riſeth a Spring as deep as a Well, four ſquare, having no Streams iſſuing from it, and yet there are plenty of Trouts to be found therein.

Glamorganſhire.

Hath a temperate Air, and is generally the moſt pleaſant part of all *South Wales*.

MINYD-MORGAN Hill. On the top of a certain Hill ſo called, is a Monument with a ſtrange Character, which the Inhabitants thereabouts ſay, if any Man read the ſame, he ſhall die ſhortly after.

The Springs by Newton.

Upon the River *Ogmore*, and near to *Newton*, in a ſandy Plain, is a Well, the Water whereof is not very clear, in which, at full Sea in Summer-time, can hardly any Water be took up, but at the Ebb it bubbleth up amain; in Summer-time, I ſay, for in the Winter the Ebbing and Flowing is nothing near ſo evident, becauſe of the Veins of Water coming in by Showers, or otherwiſe; beſides it is obſerved, this Spring never riſeth up to the top brink, or over-floweth.

ABERBARRY Cave. There is in this Shire a Cave ſo called, under the bottom of a Hill, and on the top of it a gaping Chinck, where, many times, is heard as it were a Muſical-noiſe, and ſometimes other very ſtrange Noiſes, which is very obſervable for all Travellers to take notice of.

LANDAFF, a ſmall Town, but of good Repute in that it is a Biſhop's See, and adorned with a Catheral-Church.

Carmardenſhire.

A moſt hilly Country, yet it hath a wholſome Air, and though the Soil be not very fruitful in Corn, 'tis well ſtored with Cattel, and in ſome places yeilds very good Pit-coal for Fuel: On the South ſide, the Ocean hath with ſo great violence encroached upon the Land, that the Country ſeems to have ſhrunk back-

back in a fright, and withdrawn it ſelf more inwardly for ſecurity.

The Cave and Well near Carreg-Caſtle.

Near *Carreg-Caſtle* are many Undermines, or Caves of very great wideneſs within the ground, now covered all over with Green-ſword and Turf, wherein, it is probable, the Multitude unable to bear Arms, when the *Normans* made their firſt Incurſion into theſe Parts, hid themſelves during the heat of the War: There is alſo a Well that, like the Sea, Ebbs and Flows twice in 24 hours.

Pembrokeſhire.

Hath a good temperate Air, conſidering it lies ſo near to *Ireland*; the Inhabitants are many of them *Dutchmen*, but by their Manners and Language they are much like the *Engliſh*, that upon this Account this County is called *Little* England *beyond* Wales.

In the Rocks of this Shire there breeds a rare kind of Falcon which is thus deſcribed, The Head is flat and low, the Feathers laid in rows, the Legs pale and wan, the Claws ſlender and wide ſpread, hooked round.

About 300 Years a-go, it was reported, That for five Generations, the Father of the Family in the Earldom of *Pembroke*, their Name was *Haſtings*, never ſaw his Son.

At the time when *Henry* the Second made his Abode in *Ireland*, there were extraordi-

nary violent and lasting Storms of Wind and Weather, so that the Sandy-shoar on the Coasts of this Shire were laid bare to the very hard ground, which had lain hid for many Ages, and by farther search the People found great Truncks of Trees, which when they were digged up were apparently lopped, so that they might see the Stroaks of the Ax upon them, as if they had been given not long before; the Earth looked very black, and the Wood of these Truncks altogether like Ebony, as the Inhabitants informed us. At the first discovery made of these Storms, the Trees, we spake of, lay so thick, that the whole Shoar seemed nothing but a lopped Grove; from whence may be gathered, That the Sea hath over-flowed much Land on this Coast, as it had upon the Shoar of many Countries bordering upon the Sea.

The Salmon's-Leap *at* Kilgarran.

About *Kilgarran* are abundance of Salmons taken, and there is a place called *The Salmon's-Leap*, as there is also in other Rivers, for this reason, The Salmon coveteth to get into fresh-water Rivers to Spawn, and when he comes from places where the Water falls down-right almost perpendicular, as some such like Places there be, he useth this Policy, He bends himself backwards, and takes his Tail in his Mouth, and with all his force unloosing his Circle, on a sudden with a smart

Let-go

Let-go, he mounteth up before the Fall of the Stream; and therefore theſe down-right Falls are called *The Salmon's Leaps.*

St. DAVIDS is in this County, formerly an Arch-Biſhop's See: There is a Cathedral, erected in the Time of King *John*, and near unto it ſtands the Biſhop's Palace, and ſeveral other Houſes belonging the Biſhop's See, all encloſed round with a Wall, whereupon they call it *The Cloſe.*

Cardiganſhire.

Being a hilly Mountainous County like the reſt of *Wales*, was not formerly planted or garniſhed with Towns, but little Cottages, as may be gathered by that Speech of their Prince, who being taken Priſoner and carried to *Rome*, after he had throughly viewed the Magnificence of that City, *What mean you*, ſaid he, *when you have ſuch ſtately Buildings of your own, to covet our poor ſmall Cottages?*

Many other things here might be mentioned in relation to this County, but I muſt omit them by reaſon I have not room enough.

Montgomeryſhire.

In this Shire there is nothing more obſervable than its excellent Breed of Horſes, which (as I have been informed) are of moſt excellent Shapes and ſtrong Limbs, and incomparable for Stoutneſs.

The

The Hill Plim-limmon.

It raiſeth it ſelf up to a wonderful height, and on that part where it boundeth on part of this Shire it poureth forth the *Severn*, the greateſt River in *Britain* next the *Thames*, as likewiſe in the other parts of it riſeth the River *Wye*, and the River *Rideal*.

The Hill Cerdon.

Upon *Cerdon* Hill are placed certain Stones, in a round Circle like a Coronet, in all probability, to commemorate ſome notable Victory: In this County are ſeveral old Caſtles, and other things very obſervable.

Merionethſhire.

The Air may be wholſome, but the Soil is very barren, for 'tis exceeding full of ſpired Hills, being the moſt mountainous place in *Wales* (except *Caernarvonſhire*) upon which account it is ſubject to many and extraordinary great Winds.

The Pool near Bala.

Near *Bala* is a great Pool of Water that drowns, at leaſt, 200 Acres of ground, whoſe Nature is ſuch, as they ſay, That the Highland Floods cannot make this Pool ſwell bigger though never ſo great; but if the Air be troubled with violent Tempeſts of Wind, it riſeth above the Banks: The River *Dee* runs into with a ſwift Stream, and glides through it without mixture of Water, for in this Pool

is bred a ſort of Fiſh which are never ſeen in *Dee*, and in *Dee* River, Salmons are taken which are never found in this Pool. Upon the Sea-Coaſts of this County, great ſtore of Herrings are taken at time of Year, and upon the Weſt ſide of it the Sea beats ſo ſore and hard, that it is thought it has carried away part of it.

Caernarvonſhire.

In this County the Air is ſharp and piercing, and in it are the higheſt Hills in *Wales*, on ſome of which the Snow lies long, and on others all the Year long, hard cruſhed together. 'Tis affirmed likewiſe, That on the high Hills of this Shire are two Meres, one of which produceth Fiſh that have but one Eye, and the other a floating Iſland: I do not verifie the truth of this, becauſe I think it meer Fables.

SNOWDEN-HILLS, altho' they have always Snow lying upon them, yet they are exceeding rank with Graſs, inſomuch that they are become a Proverb amongſt the *Welſhmen*, That thoſe Mountains will yeild ſufficient Paſture for all the Cattle in *Wales*, if they were put upon them together; and 'tis certain that there are Pools and ſtanding Waters upon the top of theſe Mountains, and they are ſo coated with a ſnowy Cruſt that lies on them, That if a Man does but lightly ſet his

his foot any where upon the top of them, he ſhall perceive the Earth to ſtir for ſeveral Foot from him, which probably might occaſion the Story of the floating Iſland before mentioned.

PEN-NEANMOUR, *The great ſtony Head*, a Hill ſo called in this County. It is an exceeding high and ſteep Rock, which hanging over the Sea when it is Flood, affordeth a very narrow Way for Paſſengers, having on the one ſide huge Stones over your heads, as if they were ready to fall upon you, and on the other ſide the raging Ocean lying off a wonderful ſteep depth under it; but after a Man hath paſſed over this, together with *Pen-mean-Lythan*, *The leſs ſtony Head*, he ſhall come to an open broad Plain that reacheth as far as the *Conway*, in which are bred a ſort of Shell-fiſh, which being Conceived of an Heavenly-dew, as is conjectured, bring forth Pearl.

BANGOR-PENCHOR, ſo called, is alſo in is this County, a Biſhop's See; the Church was Conſecrated to *Daniel*, Biſhop hereof, but that which is now ſtanding is but a mean Structure; for *Owen Glender*, that notorious Rebel, who deſigned to deſtroy all the Cities in *Wales*, ſet it on fire, becauſe the Inhabitants of this Place choſe rather to ſide with the King of *England* than with him: Hereupon the ancient Church being defaced,

Henry

Henry Denry, Biſhop hereof, did afterwards, repair it, about the Reign of *Henry* the Seventh, as we were credibly inform'd by the Inhabitants,

Angleſey.

In this Iſland (which is computed to be in compaſs 85 Miles, or thereabout) are frequently found and digged up in the lower Grounds, Bodies of huge Trees with their Roots, and Firr-tres of a wonderful bigneſs and length, which Trees, ſome believe, were cut down by the *Romans*, as the Inhabitants do ſay, That when the *Romans* had Conquered this Iſland, they cauſed all the Woods to be cut down and deſtroyed. This Iſland was in time paſt, full of Woods and Timber but inſtead thereof now it yeildeth plenty of Corn, Sheep and Cattle. The Air is indifferently healthful in moſt parts of it; here are likewiſe great ſtore of Mill-ſtones and Grind-ſtones, and in ſome places a ſort of Earth of which they make Allum and Copperas; alſo it yeilds ſuch plenty of Wheat, that it ſeems to be deſerving of the Title of, *The Mother of* Wales.

Denbighshire.

The Air is cold, but very wholsome; the Snow lies long on the Hills, being a hilly Country, the high Hills resembling the Battlements of Walls.

MOILENLLY-hill is the higheſt Hill in this Shire, having a Spring of very clear Water upon the top of it.

WREXHAM in this County is about 16 Miles from *Holy-well*, and is much admired for its Church-ſteeple, being a very curious Fabrick, contrived according to the moſt exact Draught and Models of Architecture, no where to be parallel'd in thoſe parts for Workmanſhip, of which taking ſome ſmall view, we paſſed into *Shropſhire*, of which I have already made mention.

I having already given a Relation of moſt of the Shires in *Wales*, and omitted *Monmouthſhire*, of which I could not in honour to the County paſs by without a Viſit, ſo ſtaying at *Hereford* ſome days, we ſet a-part ſome time to go ſee *Monmouth*, of which it follows.

Monmouth.

We found the Ways near *Monmouth* hard and rugged, and that Town to be environed with Hills on all Sides, the Ruins of its Walls and Caſtle argue its Antiquity. It hath a fair Church and Market-place, with a

a Hall for the Aſſizes and Seſſions. 'Tis governed by a Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, and the Inhabitants do generally ſpeak both the *Welſh* and *Engliſh* Tongue: They told us there, of great Immunities and Privileges granted to them by the Houſe of *Lancaſter*; but for no other thing is it ſo much renowned, as that it was firſt the Native place, and gave Breath to *Henry* the Fifth, that Scourge of the *French*, and glorious Pillar of the *Engliſh* Nation, who Conquered *Charles* the Sixth King of *France*, and all his Army, and made him ſurrender up his Crown unto him, and Acknowledge him the triumphant Conqueror: Here we were entertained with no other Objects but what the ſtony Rocks, the dangerous Clifts, the towring Mountains, and craggy Precipices did afford us, being now and then covered with Flocks of Sheep, and Herds of Goats; the Inhabitants told us, That upon the *Black Mountain* there, as they call it, or thereabouts, are ſome Hills ſo high, whoſe Tops are ſo ſharp, that two Perſons may ſtand upon two different Points thereof and diſcourſe with one another, and underſtand each other very well, although they muſt be forced to go ſome Miles before they can embrace each other, but the truth of this I will not averr; certain I am, there are many of them of ſo unconceivable a height,

and

and ſo ſteep an Aſcent, that they ſeem, as it were, Nature's Stair-caſes, by which we may climb up to ſome higher Region, and have Entercourſe with the Inhabitants of the Moon.

Thus have I given a true and faithful Relation of my Travels over *England* and *Wales*, but cannot much commend the latter for their Cookery, yet for their Linen it was indifferent ſweet and clean: I could have mentioned ſeveral other things, but what has been ſpoke of is moſt material.

FINIS.

LIBRARY 1853